THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,379—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th July	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
13th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
27th "	EGYPT	8069	.....	...
9th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
12th "	PERSIA	7000	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10500
31st "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
9th "	OCEANA	7000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Octr	EGYPT	8069	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000

a The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON viâ MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	6810	.....	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	7392	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
9th "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	†ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
30th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
6th April.	MARMORA	10500	.....	...
13th "	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
27th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
4th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
11th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
	EGYPT	8000	.....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 891	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of York	7810	3 June	25 June	13 July	...
City of Paris	9200	27 May	17 June	18 July	...
City of Glasgow	6529	18 June	12 July	1 Aug.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	12 July	5 Aug.	26 Aug.	...
City of Cheste	7512	22 July	14 Aug.	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7166	1 Augt.	24 Aug.	13 Sept.	...
City of Athens	5584	24 Augt.	13 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4572	26 Sept.	15 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of Benares	6975	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
City of London	9030	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7093	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5584	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan'12	6 Jan'12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6522	13 Jan'12.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan	17 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7088	16 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Athens	5584	29 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar.	13 Apl
City of Manchester	5851	2 Mar.	23 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	13 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Corinth	5443	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	14 May
City of Glasgow	5523	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	371	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,041	489	819
" Liverpool	693	937	462	704

Passages granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a fully qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Firm's two diesel launches Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE.
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route viâ.
Dumra	1695	Thurs. 6th July	9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Fri. 7th July	6 a.m.†	direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 6th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, sailing on or about Saturday, 8th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Parnea," 3306 tons, sailing on or about Thursday 13th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,

S. S. "Bulimba," 2510 tons, sailing on or about 15th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

6th July, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge,

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.

HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Trieste	5695	N. Iavanoich	1st Aug. 1911
Koerber	5428	A. Foresti	1st Sep. "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr "
Bohemia	4294	G. Gillhuber	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Vorwaerts	R. Danneker	5993	25th July 1911

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Canton.
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Colombo	Seremban (F. M States.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Amritsar	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	Kobe
		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tieling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

ART

Art is the expression of man's joy in his work.—William Morris.

Assisted by the skilled experience of the gem cutter and mounter, the art of Jewelry Manufacture has grown from the coarser ideals of the past into progressive daintiness and refinement which has helped to furnish unceasingly modern conceptions and character in the various ornaments which add beauty and grace to the fashionably dressed. Gems and pearls have undoubtedly given an essential and reciprocating influence to the high standard which has already been attained. Compare the little jewelled knick-knacks of to-day with the crude and rude lumps and bands of gold of three or four decades back, the difference in workmanship and design will strikingly disclose themselves. The brooch, the bracelet, the pendant, the necklace and other dainty trinkets of to-day would be absolutely ashamed of their prototypes of a past age. The present prevailing tendency for quaintness and delicacy have called into manufacture a collection of various ornaments of the most delightful trellised and interwoven patterns, and these have been speedily followed by an invasion of new designs for finger-rings and ear-rings, in gold and platimun lacework of the most charming description, enriched with gems, showing an absolute banishment of the so-called "Indian setting" which invariably implied faulty stones.

In his attempts to obtain the maximum of effect, the gem mounter has been guided in the choice of his setting by quality, colour and form. It is only well cut, clear, pure gems with uniform and uninterrupted polished surfaces which afford scope for the exercise of distintive taste and judgment by the jeweller, and which qualities make up the features of a jeweller's refined and dainty stock.

Messrs. Marcka & Co. are sure that a half hour spent in looking over their collection of jewelled novelties will give the utmost pleasure. You are cordially invited to call and you will not be troubled by any of our staff with even a suspicion of a request to purchase.

ALWAYS SUPERIOR

PEARSE & CO'S.

SHIP AND DOG BISCUIT

Made by Steam Machinery. Supplied in any quantity at Short Notice

FRENCH COFFEE, PURE COFFEE,

Awarded 3 Gold Medals.

THE COFFEE OF THE DAY

Inquiries and Orders Solicited.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1037.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"ATTENTION," "ATTENTION."

LARGE STOCK OF

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND EASY CHAIRS

have now arrived.

An early visit requested for a pick of good and well-designed of these articles.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "
Elephant		in tins and bulk.

A TEMPERANCE COCKTAIL!

The drink YOU NEED this Hot Weather is a "VITALIA" Cocktail

A Pleasant, Refreshing, Stimulating drink, containing the new Life Food "VITALIA."

Ask for it at

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day, As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and successful means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from The Vetarzo Remedies Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay, No. 2.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

GRADUATES of any University in British India or in the United Kingdom, who are now residents in Bombay and who may wish to VOTE at the Municipal Ward Elections, are invited to send their names with the following particulars to the Assessor and Collector at the Municipal Office not later than the 31st July, 1911, in order that they may be entered in the Preliminary Election Roll about to be prepared.

(1) The year of graduation and the University to which the graduate belongs.

(2) Present age.

(3) The street number of the house (with street name) occupied by the graduate. It should be stated whether the graduate has resided at this address uninterruptedly since 1st April 1911, or, if only occasionally, during what periods since 1st April 1911.

P. B. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay 5th July 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS SERVICE TO SIMLA.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS DURING THE HOT WEATHER.

THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

THE EXPRESS through service between BOMBAY and KALKA, via the NAGDA MUTTRA RAILWAY, DELHI, MEERUT and SAHARANPUR, is worked with corridor Trains fitted with Electric Lights and Fans. Refreshment Cars are attached between Baroda and Muttra, to which First and Second Class passengers have access from early in the morning to late at night. The duration of the journey between Bombay and Simla is approximately 46 hours. First Class Return Tickets available for two months are issued from 1st May to 31st July (inclusive), at the following greatly reduced rates between the undermentioned Stations, on the B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railways and Simla.

Stations.	Return Fares Rs. a. p.
Bombay	128 10 0
Mhow	108 9 0
Neemuch	95 14 0
Nasirabad	85 13 0

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS FROM BOMBAY TO SIMLA.

FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for two months from the date of issue, will be issued on any date commencing from the 11th May, during May, June and July from Bombay to Simla, via Delhi and the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway, at the Reduced Fare of Rs. 128-10-0.

2. Passengers for Simla are recommended to travel by the Punjab Mail leaving Bombay at 2-30 p.m., and to change into the through carriage attached to the Train at Delhi for Kalka.

3. On the Return Journey, passengers are recommended to travel in the Delhi through carriage leaving Kalka 10-30 P.M., arriving Delhi 5-34 A.M., and change at Delhi into the Punjab Mail leaving that Station at 9-15 A.M.

A. G. RUMBOLD,
General Traffic Manager.

Dated 27th June, 1911.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF ALTERATION OF PART OF A STREET SCHEME SCHEME IV.

WHEREAS a Notification of a STREET SCHEME made by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay (being Scheme IV) was duly published under the provisions of the above Act in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 29th December, 1893, and thereafter the said Trustees applied to Government for and obtained sanction to the said Scheme, such application being accompanied by (inter alia) a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired therefor and a Schedule showing the estimable value of the said land and of other lands in accordance with the provisions of Section 28 and 32 of the said Act.

AND WHEREAS the said statement of land proposed to be acquired included a certain piece of land or passage hereinafter referred to, but owing to divers alterations in the said Scheme and ultimately by Resolution by the said Trustees No. 173, dated 8th August, 1905, the said Scheme was altered so as to leave the said land or passage outside the boundary of the area so comprised in the said Scheme.

AND WHEREAS it appears to the said Trustees that an improvement can be made in the part of the said Scheme the limits whereof are hereinafter mentioned and the said Trustees have altered such part for the purpose of making such improvement.

AND WHEREAS the said improvement involves the acquisition otherwise than by agreement of the said piece of land or passage which is more particularly specified in the accompanying statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired.

NOW IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED pursuant to Section 27 (1) 29 (c) and 32, of the said Act, that the said part of the said Scheme has been so altered as aforesaid.

The limits of the area comprised in the altered part of the Scheme are as follows:—

On the North other portion of the passage a portion of which is now proposed to be acquired.
On the South East by property bearing D Ward No. 2910.
On the South West the Hughes Road &
On the North West land of the said Trustees known as Plot No. 3 of their Gamdevi Estate and which has been let on building lease to Mr. Jehangir Byramji Murzban.

The office of the said Trustees at the Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where the particulars of the altered part of the Scheme, a Map of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.—Dated this twenty-seventh day of June, 1911.

J. P. ORR,
Chairman of the Board.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

KIRKEE GYMKHANA RACES.

To be held on JULY 20TH and 22ND, 1911.

1ST ENTREE, Rs. 4; to close at 8 P.M., on JULY 10th.

2ND ENTREE, Rs. 6; to close at 8 P.M., on JULY 15th.

Prospectuses may be had on application to THE JOINT HONY. SECRETARIES, Kirkee Gymkhana Races, Club of Western India, Poona.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH TO-NIGHT.

"PICTURES THAT SPELL PERFECTION"

SATURDAY'S SUCCESSES

THE WELSH-DRISCOLL FIGHT

THE MAID OF NIAGARA

POOR PAL PAYS

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Etc. Etc.

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EVENING SESSIONS:—THURSDAYS only, 6 to 8 with Band.

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BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

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CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

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THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press :—

2 Type casting Machines.
1 Ruling Machine.
2 Treadle Machines.
2 Cutting Machines.
2 Very large Printing Machines.
2 Small Printing Machines.
1 Backing Machine (for Book-binding).
1 Large Press for Printing Copper Plates.
1 Lithograph Press.

The above can be seen in working order at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, *LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.*

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

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BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 8 per 1,000, 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

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They are self-adjusting.
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MENNESSE AND COMPANY, No. 85, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 129 and of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector, of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 11th inst, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods: 2 barrels wine, 19 cases whisky, cases printed matter, chinaware, hardware, lamps, toys, razors, essences, musical instruments, bundle carpets, dry dates, gum, myrrh, doora silk cotton, kegs, redlead, and soda crystal, drum turpentine, steel bars, C. I. pipes, fire bricks, pieces jarrah—timber, unmanufactured tobacco, deck chairs, and one old Customs boat, and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

2 barrels wine.
19 cases whisky.

ALSO

at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Victoria Dock, unclaimed Warehouse No. 10—
26 casks cement.

MENNESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th July, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 81, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Bhandarwada, Mazgoan, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from, and by the order of Mr. Idulji Burjorji Wadia, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Abdul Tyeb Hyderalli, the mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 12th day of February, 1911, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE, and Co., Auctioneers, will, on the day of July, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, formerly one of the Mazgoan estates, called the Pochkhari of Bhandarwada, containing by admeasurement 507 square yards or. thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or a bungalow in a dilapidated condition, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhandarwada, Mazgoan, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 22, and New No. 16251, Old Survey No. 57, and New Survey No. 3622, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 4769 (1), and Street No. 20, and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the east by the Mazgoan Road, on or towards the west and south by the property of Hyderalli Abdul Kayum, and on or towards the north by a passage of the Oart and beyond that by the property of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, for the Mortgagee at their office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th July, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable building plot on the Gamdevi Estate at the Corner of the Gowalia Tank Road and Hughes Road.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 5 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the site, the right of occupancy of the following plot for a period of 999 years.

Plot No. 2 Gamdevi Estate, admeasuring about 1,000 square yards. This plot is prominently situated at the corner of the new Hughes Road and is well for a building site. Shops may be allowed on this plot.

Architects interested in the above plot are advised to consult the Trust Engineer, before the auction regarding the development they may have in view in connection with the above plot.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease, plan of the sites, can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable building plots at Sandhurst Road and Null Bazar.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4-30 p. m. sell by Public Auction on plot No. 11, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years.

Plot No.	Area.	Plot No.	Area.
3	617 sqr. yds.	11	366
4	784 "	30	561
73	346 "	22	282
74	338 "	...	...

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahaneos will be allowed near the rooms.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer, before the auction regarding the development they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction, building conditions, form of lease, plans of the sites can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Buildings, Fort, to or the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th July, 1911.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY, BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP...	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....	" 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
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For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.

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has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

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KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued...	...6,650 for	£. 2,345,731
New Premiums (1910)	...	" 109,674
Annual Income	...	" 1,451,086
Assets	...	" 10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		" 26,765,113
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910 ...	...	£ 442,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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SINGLE COPY ...	... ONE ANNA.	

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 4.] [BOMBAY, July 5.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	79 3-16	1-8	
do. Rentes ...	94 1-4		1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	94	1-2	
do. Govt. Securities...	94 1-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 5-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	24 3-8	un	chgd
do. in New York ...	closed		
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·29		1-2
do. at Berlin...	20·44	un	chgd
do. at New York...	closed		
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London	9th Mar.		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	2 1-8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 1-8	un	chgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7-8	un	chgd
do, 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1-8	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	1 3-8	un	chgd

Bar Gold ... 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Buyers unsatisfied,

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady.	Fair demand,
Futures	...	Quiet,
East Indian	...	.....
Manchester	Firm with a fair demand.	
Total Sales	...	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...		1,000
Imports	...	9,000
Mid Americans	...	7·95+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown.		10 3-8+1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·66	7·42	7·08	6·96	6·91
—04	—02	—03	—03	—02
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	
6·90	6·90	6·91	6·92	
—02	—03	—03	—03	

NEW YORK—Closed.
NEW ORLEANS—Closed.

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist	...	11 7-8
George Mayall's Yarn	...	11 3-4

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi	...	33 3-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.		
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.		
Red Karachi	...	33 1-4
Do. Months—June-July.		
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.		
Tone—Firm.		

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs.	...	33 3-8 Sellers.
Do. Months—June-July—Firm.		

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	...	34 1-4
Do. Month—June—Sellers.		

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship	...	44 1-2
Do. Months—July.-Aug.		
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.		
Yellow General, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	...	45 3-4
Do. Months—June-July.		
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.		
Brown Cawnpore	...	41
Do. Months—July-August.		
Do. Name of Ports—Done—Antwerp.		
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.		

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	...	69 1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.		
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.		
Tone of Linseed—Firm.		
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...	63 1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.		
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.		

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No, 7 quality). closed.
ARRIVALS—
"Nairn", and "York Castle."
RUBBER—
Para Rubber .. 41 1-2—Sellers—Steady.
METALS—

Copper Brazlers	...8 6s
Yellow Metal	...6 6 1-16
Standard Copper G, M, B.	...£56 5-8

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay ...10
SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags.	...	14 5 1-4—Sellers.
Do, Months of Shipment	...	July-Aug.
Tone—Firm, not much offering.		
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	...	13 1 1-2—Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments	...	July.
Tone—Nothing doing and prices nominal.		
German Beet-root 88 p. c	...	11 7 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...	Aug.
Tone—Firmer on buying orders from Germany.		
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India	...	15-8—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...	July-August.
Tone—Firmer but not much doing.		
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay	...	11-3—Value.
Months of Shipments	...	July.
Tone—Quiet.		

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos, 16×18 C and F Calcutta	—	.....
Do do.	July—10 4 1-2—Value.	
	Aug-Nov—10 4 1-2—Value.	
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	—	.....
Do. do.	July—10 6	—Value.
	Aug-Nov—10 6	—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta	—	.....
Do, do,	July—11 6	—Value.
	Aug-Nov—11 6	—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	—	.....
Do, do.	July—11 7 1-2—Value.	
	Aug-Nov—11 7 1-2—Value.	

General Tone—Firmly held but nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [5TH July, 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 4th July, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	37	44,619
B B and C I Railway ...	47	55,789

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. Demand and 1s. 4 3-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been little business doing and the Banks closed early owing to Council Bill allotments to-day. For Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. Sept.
Do, do France	...170 1-2
Do, do Marks	...133 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...182 3-4
Shanghai "	...177
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market has been under conflicting influences. While the announcement of the new loan for two crores has had a tendency to depress prices, the improvement in the weather conditions, and reports of rain up-country, have been bullish factors on a market until lately depressed by adverse weather conditions. Rates have been irregular and though there has been some decline on opening prices, the market closes steady as under.

We quote :—

Cash ...	... Rs.	96 2 0
Settlement	... "	95 15 0

BULLION :—
Bar Silver in London yesterday closed unchanged at 24 5-16 ready and 24 3-8 forward. The New York market was closed. The local market has improved a little and opened at 62 ex duty for ready, closing unchanged. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs	24 0 0
Australian " ...	... "	24 0 0
Sovereigns " ...	... "	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	... "	62 0 0
" 1st settlement	... "	62 0 0
" 2nd Settlement	... "	62 1 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
Our market for New Crop opened steady with good Broach quoted at Rs. 312. There is some demand for Comras and Bengals, chiefly for January delivery, but owing to the continuance of unfavourable weather conditions, in parts up-country sellers are scarce, and very little business is reported. Closing rates are as under, good Broach being Rs. 313 1-2. Telegrams this afternoon report good rains in the Berars.
For ready cotton there is less enquiry and prices are Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lower.
QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.		
Good M G Broach ...	... Rs.	313 1-2 March,
Fine M G Nagpur ...	... "	314 Jan,
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola.	"	304 "
F. G. M. G. Khandesh	... "	281 "
Fine M G Bengal ...	... "	298 Nov
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	... "	288 Dec
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	... "	279 Jan
F. G. H. G. Bengal	... "	253 "

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales	...	7,000 bales
Total Imports	...	4,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·69	7·45	7·11	6·99
+03	+03	+03	+03
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-April
6 93	6·92	6·93	6·94	6·95
+02	+02	+03	+03	+03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is quiet but steady.
We quote :—

Ready "	... Rs.	12 0 0 B. T.
September ...	... "	12 13 6 R. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is steady.
We Quote :—

Yellow Guzerat ready ...	"	7 11 0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready ...	"	6 12 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is quiet but steady.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	52 0 0
Yellow Hingangbat ...	"	53 0 0
Black Kutni ...	"	44 0 0

JASTORSEED :—Tone steadier with a good demand,
We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs,	36 0 0

COTTONSEED:—Tone quiet, We Quote:—

Ready ...	Rs.	21 8 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone quiet,
We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	9 14 0 B. T.

GROUNDNUTS :—Tone quiet but steady,
We Quote :—

Bold	... Rs.	42 0 0
Small	... "	40 8 0

MOWRASEED :—Tone steady.

July-August	... Rs.	7 1 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—The market is quiet but steady.
We Quote :—

White Delhi ready.	... Rs.	4 12 0 R. T.
" " Sept	... Rs.	5 2 6 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	...	...	1,730
Bank of India ...	...	...	68 1-2
Eastern Bank ...	...	...	78 1-2
Indian Specie ...	...	...	52 1-4

MILLS.

Central India Mill...	...	...	1,745
David ...	...	...	392 1-2
Kohinoor ...	...	...	670
Manockji Petit ...	...	...	2,627 1-2
New Great Eastern ...	...	...	177 1-2
Swadeshi ...	...	...	1,100
Standard ...	...	...	960

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...			136
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...			172
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...			230
Colaba Land and Mill ...	...	...	1,170
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...			17 1-2
Treacher and Co. ...	...	—	520

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley ...	...	—	495

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	—	...	7,944 bales
Wheat ...	...	...	11,880 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	6,968 "
Rapeseed ...	...	...	1,636 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	138 "
Poppyseed ...	...	...	1,806 "
Groundnuts...	...	...	1,117 "
Castorseed ...	...	...	3,271 "
Rice ...	...	...	12,624 "
Myrabollams	...	...	2,763 "
Cottonseed ...	...	...	5,815 "
Mowraseed ...	...	...	5,842 "
Gram ...	...	...	420 "
Joowar ...	...	...	518 "
Maize ...	...	...	431 "

BANK OF BARODA.

The net profit of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., for the half year ended June 30th 1911 amounts to Rs. 93,160-13-10 including the sum of Rs. 5,098-2-7 brought forward. The directors have resolved to declare an ad interim dividend at the rate of seven per cent per annum free of income tax on the paid up capital which will absorb Rs. 35,000 and to carry forward the balance Rs. 58,160-13-10 to the next account.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 3rd July,
The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12	£ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 1st July 1911, by Council Bills.....	a £ 7,397,905
Balance to be remitted from 2nd July 1911 to 31st March 1912	£ 9,760,395

a Of this sum £1,333,330 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, JULY 5.
There was a fair amount of business done this morning at firmer rates and later in the day a speculative demand for pucca bales sprung up owing to the fact that the forecast figures, though showing an increase, have not come up to general expectations. In a few hours the pucca bales rose to two rupees. The gunny market was quiet all day long owing to the excitement in the jute market.
In the money market, Government paper improved three annas per cent. and the increase was steadied by the two crore loan notification published this morning. The share market was inactive.

JUTE FORECAST.

The district jute forecast returned up to-night show an increase of 156,901 acres sown with jute this year, as compared with last year.

It is notified in the "Gazette of India" that summonses issued by any civil or revenue Court in the undermentioned Native States may be sent to the Courts in British India, and served as if they had been issued by such Courts, and further that summonses issued in British India may be served by any civil Court situated in the territories of the undermentioned States:—Jaipur, Kishengarh, Mewar, Dangarpur, Banswara, Partabgarh, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Sirohi, Jaisalmer, Bharatpur, Kasauli, Dholpur, Bundi, Shahpura, Tonk, Alwar, Kotah and Jhalawar.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Citeasia s—3,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 45 bales wool W & A Graham and Co; 128 bales wool, D Koondanmal; 63 cwts old rubber, C Macdonald and Co; 3,022 cwts myrabollams K Kessowjee and Co; 21 casks, Indian chutney; 2 cases curry powder, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 60 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 300 cwts maize, R J Davar and Co.
Roksby s—2,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.
FOR LONDON.
Arabia s—10,500 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts kardiseed, Ralli Bros; 6 bundles malabar canes, D S Postwalla; 500 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Comersey; 200 bales cotton, J Cassum.
FOR BOSTON.
Circassia s—29 cosks skins, E N Stein.
FOR BREMEN.
C Ferd Laeisz s—55 bales cotton waste, C Peraj and Co.
FOR MANCHESTER.
Neutmoor s—3,000 tons manganese ore, T Morrison and Co: 18 bales twist, K Nixon and Co.
FOR HULL.
Clan Graham s—4,025 cwts cottonseed, T Toolseedas; 12,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Circassia s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.
FOR CHRISTIANIA.
Ariosto s—4 bales hemp, Y H Desai and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Chupra s—220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Kristiania s—2,007 cwts myrabollams, K Kessowji and Co.
FOR PORTSAID (for orders).
Blake s—100,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
FOR GENOA.
Clan Farquhar s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Farquhar s—20,500 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co.
Clan Shaw s—501 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
C Ferd Laeisz s—412 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 112 bales hemp, M Mooljee and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 325 cwts gum, 36 cwts lac P Jethabhoy; 120 cwts yellow colour, R Jeewandas and Co; 340 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, 110 bales cotton waste C Peraj and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Hakata Maru s—400 bales cotton, A Blacheck and Co; 125 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co; 150 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 374 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 1,200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
FOR YOKOHAMA.
Hakata Maru s—105 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR YOKAICHI.
Hakata Maru s—1,450 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.
FOR HONGKONG.
Hakata Maru s—450 cwts dryfish manure, A Chagla and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell).
For Judgment on Rule.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

596-03 Edgelow G. W. and Co, Purshotam Morarji Khimji vs Javerbai widow and another Daphtary F. and D. Wadia G and Co
For dismissal.
975-10 Crawford B and Co, H V Low and Co, vs J. A. Begbie and Co, Little and Co.
253-11 Payne and Co, Arab Mahomed bin Hasan Jesti vs Gulabchand Hazarilal and another Jamshedji R P and Co, Daphtary F and D.
1174-09—Chitnis M and K Anaji Luxmon Sakharkar vs Narotamdas Anandji Mansukhlal J H and Co Part heard.
323-10—Bhaishankar K and G Nemchand Maneckchand and others vs Revashankar Manchharam Selat Malvi H M and R.
442-10 Payne and Co, Abdul Hoosein Russulbhai vs Charanji Lall Natholi Mull, Malvi H M and R
642-07 Tyabji D and Co, R D Sethna vs Lala Jeydayal and others.
71-10 Mulla and M, Ratanji Jamshedji Tata vs Jacinto Jas Baretto and others.
781-09 Payne and Co, Jehangir Ardesir Moos and another vs Vijayalal and Co, Motichand and D.
266-10 Mirza M and M, Kalidas Narayendas and Bros vs Kedarnath Budrinath and another Shroff D and D.
656-10 Thakurdas and Co, Messrs F Fischer and Co vs Charles Andrea Cortese, Payne and Co.
469-10 Shamrao M and H Gianchand Meghandas vs Vatanmal Assomal and others Raghavaya R and N
631-10 Mirza M and M Mahomed Ebrahim bin Kamroodin Makri and another vs Sahabadin bin Haji Sharfuddin Ghattay Captain and V, For postponement.
518-08 Chitnis M and K Purshotam Hari vs Jamnadas Lalji and others Bicknell M and R
682-09 Mahtubhai J and M R D Sethna and others vs Mahomedbhai Nensey Khairaj and others Payne and Co
55-10 Wadia G and Co Dayabai Moolanchand vs Kalidas Navalchand and others Matubhai J and M Shamrao M and H Inperson.
414-10 Captain and V Mahomed Hussein Tharia Topan vs Sorabji Edulji Vacha and another Payne and Co
741-08 Payne and Co Ramlal Poonamchand vs Bruel and Co Crawford B and Co
799-09 In person Kunjbehari Rawinarayen and others vs Ramkoomar Amarchand Bhai Shanker K and G
438-10 Tyabji D and Co. Shamrao Maroba and another vs Shivshankar Maroba and others Mirza M and M, D J Mandri.
897-08 Mulji and K Macherla Ramanna and others vs Carmoory Venkette Lakhshmi Narsinham and others Raghvaya B and N. Dastur and Co. Narotamdas Premji vs Purshotam Soonderji Madhowji K & C.
254-09 Payne and Co. the Bombay Cotton Mills Co Ld. vs Messrs. Vallubhdas Khimji and Ce, Tyabji D and Co.
375-10 Matubhai J and M, Madon Sons and Co vs Framji Rustomji Singara, Nanu H and Co.
156-11 Captain and V Keshavlal Nathubhai and another vs Goolam Hoosein Sidhibhai and another Thakurdas and Co.
398-09 Smetham B and Co Doolabhdas Lowji and another vs Dayal Kanji and Co Mulla and M
519-10 (Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Davar.)
For Consent Decree.
1171-09 S B Mehta Veerchand Ananda and others vs Taja Noora and others Kanga and S
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.
257-10 Craigie B and C The Bombay Dyeing Mills Co vs Haridas Goverdhandas Madhowji K and C
16-11 Judah and S Ghanshamdas Mirzamal Dhamikar vs Ramvilas Bansidhar and others Malvi H M and R Jamshed R & D
For Further Direction and Cost on Special Commissioner's Report.
1011-10 F P Pavri, Sarabibi widow and others vs The Advocate General of Bombay.
Commercial Cause.
137-11 Madhowji K and C Kersondas Ranchordas vs The Airaj Balloo Spg and Wg Co Edgelow G W and Co.
Long Causes.
167-06 Ardeshir H D and Co Lalji Nensey Ludha vs Keshowji Poonja and others Wadia G and Co.
382-07 M B Chothia, Aboo Mahomed Poonjani vs Haji Moosa Abba and others, Khanderao, L and M
178-09 Thakurdas and Co Miya Mahomed Haji Jam Mahomed Chotani vs Bomanji Rustomji and others, Mulla and M.
839-09 Payne and Co, Sadasukh Hanmantram vs Aidan Peerdhan, Captain and V.
840-09 Payne and Co, Sadasukh Hanmatram vs Ajiaram Peerdhan Captain and V.
129-10—Jehangir and S Dhunbhai Cooverji Daruwala vs Beramji Cursetji Daruwala and others N B Vakil in person Jehangir and S.
46-10—S A Tyabji Jugoorath Shivram Jadhaw vs Gangabai and another Raghavaya B and N.
150-10—Captain and V Morarji Mowji vs Ramji Poonja and another Tyabji D and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

LEGGETT—June 22, at the Railway Quarters, Podanur, James William Day Leggett, late H M's Navy and retired Engine Driver, Madras Railway Company, second son of the late John Day Leggett, of Portsmouth, Hants, in his 73rd year.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rise 6h. 7m. Sun sets 7h. 20m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Attraction: "The Welsh-Driscoll Fight" for £2,500.

Maxim: "Every man is the architect of his own fortune."—Salter.

ENGLISH MAIL
ARRIVAL.
The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Devanha," with the English mails of the 23rd ultimo, which left Aden at 10 p.m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in harbour, at 10 a. m., to-morrow.
DEPARTURE.
The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m., on Saturday.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, Chairman, presiding. The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, submitting tenders for the supply of five steam motor wagons for the disposal of town sweepings. The letter has already been published in our yesterday's issue. The Committee accepted the Commissioner's recommendation and sanctioned a contract being entered into with Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. for Leyland Motor, Limited, for the purchase of four steam motor wagons, and another contract with Messrs. Bradbury Brady one sentinel wagon made by Messrs. Alley-MacLician.

DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM JACK.

We regret to announce the death, yesterday, of Mr. William Jack, General Manager of Messrs John Roberts & Co. A few days ago he accidentally cut his arm and blood poisoning set in with fatal results. The funeral took place at Sewri Cemetery yesterday evening, where many of the deceased's friends gathered. Mr. Jack was a well-known Freemason, and Lodge Perseverence, of which he was I.P.M., and several other lodges for the three constitutions were represented.

FIGHTING PATHANS.

MAKMATJI SAPHRATALI and nine other Mahomedans were charged before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with rioting near Telly Gully on the 30th May last. The evidence showed that the accused belonged to two different sections among the Pathans. One section, while assaulting a Sayed, who belonged to the other party created a disturbance. The Magistrate fined four of the accused Rs. 25 each and the rest Rs. 50 each. They were further bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 each for a period of one year.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL.

MR. DEODHAR, of the Servants of India Society, delivered a lecture, under the auspices of the Students' Union yesterday in the Hall of the Wilson College, Chowpatti, Bombay, on the subject of the Elementary Education Bill, introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale in the Supreme Legislative Council. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan presided.
The chairman, opening the proceedings, said that when the Compulsory Education Bill was introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, it was favourably received by that Council. The Bill was now before the public, and as students and educated men it behoved them to be interested in a question, which concerned millions of their countrymen. And it was only fit that Mr. Deodhan, who was so closely associated with Mr. Gokhale in the work of education should be there to discuss the subject.
The lecturer addressing the meeting gave a history of the Bill and also of the progress of education in the most advanced countries of the world. He said that the great fundamental principle underlying the Bill was that of compulsion. There had been witnessed of late a keen awakening regarding the question of education in this country. The Indian National Congress, the Provincial and District Conferences, and other public bodies had advocated the necessity of compulsory primary education, and the Mahomedans of Sind went one step further and advocated the levy of an educational cess. By introducing this Bill, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale had put before the country a very great question which they had to solve. The history of education in other countries showed that education had never been successful without being compulsory, and it was therefore that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale had based his Bill on the principle of compulsion. Excepting one or two of those who had taken part in the discussion, every member of the Viceregal Council had supported the principle of compulsion. One of the arguments advanced by those who opposed the Bill was that if they passed it into law and educated the labourers it would put into the latter's heads exaggerated notions of their importance. But he asked these critics of the Bill to look at the experience of other countries. On the whole the main principle of the Bill, namely, compulsion, had met with enthusiastic support. It had been argued by some that India was too poor a country to bear the additional burden of an educational rate. But should they allow their country to continue remaining in darkness? And could they not pay something out of their pockets to remove that darkness? One thing must be borne in mind in connection with the educational rate, and it was that the rate would not necessarily be levied by all Municipalities. Some Municipalities could manage to open new schools, without levying an educational rate, by economy in other directions. Again, according to the Bill the whole of the expenses were not to be borne by the Municipalities, as a part was to be defrayed by the State, which had, in a number of dispatches, recognised education as one of its primary duties. It would not be the poor agriculturist that would be taxed, but the comparatively richer dweller in the city. The proposed extension of the operation of the Bill to girls was only a prospective provision. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale had said that no advance was possible without the harmonious co-operation of Government and the people and that the element of compulsion was absolutely necessary for the success of the Act.
The Chairman, moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said the subject of the lecture was one which should appeal to every educated man. Mr. Deodhar had done well in emphasising the idea of compulsion underlying the Bill, and had said that without compulsion they could not hope to see a rapid diffusion of knowledge. He (the speaker) was inclined to agree with him. It had been said that they had not in India that same widespread sense of the value of education that was found in other countries. Now among people who possessed that sense, legislation of the kind contemplated in Mr. Gokhale's Bill would not be necessary, but in India there was need of some special means to create a desire for education.
On the motion of Mr. D. G. Padhye, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman and the proceedings terminated.

ONE understands that the Government of India has issued invitations to the Governors of Ceylon and Hongkong to attend the Coronation Durbar at Delhi next December and that the invitation has, in both cases, been accepted.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Will Forgery Case.

AT the eighth sitting of the Third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman and a common jury, concluded the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Sullivan charged Framroze Maneckji Umrigar, Chandrabai and Babu Sobana with forging and fraudulently using the will of one Kashibai, widow of Jankidass Maniram.
Mr. M. F. Nicholson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Rustom J. Mody and Mr. Thacker defended the first accused; the other two were undefended.
The evidence having been concluded the first accused said, he did not wish to make any statement. The second accused said she never went to the house of the first accused. She was 95 years old; the third accused said he was a minor. He had no motive to forge this will He never went to the house of the first accused.
His Lordship, in summing up, said that the case was comparatively a very simple one. If the jury believed the evidence of Krishnaji and Sorabji, the will, undoubtedly, was a forged one and all the accused were guilty of the offences they were charged with. The evidence of Sorabji was attacked by the learned counsel for the defence as being that of an accomplice, but it was for the jury to decide whether that was so. His Lordship could not understand why these people should come to court and challenge the will as a forged one. So far as the third accused was concerned, the first will was revoked and therefore, there was a stronger motive in consenting to the making of this forged will than to take the risk of no will at all. Before disbelieving Krishnaji, the jury had to see if that evidence had been corroborated by the independent evidence of other witnesses. The evidence of Sorabji was conclusive against all the accused, if it was believed. Sorabji appeared to his Lordship to do his best to tell the truth, but it was the province of the jury to believe him or not. As to the use of the will there was no dispute at all. The case against the third accused was strong.
The jury, after considering their verdict, found the first accused guilty of abetment of forgery and of two charges of using as genuine a false document; they found the second accused guilty of forgery and the third accused not guilty of any of the charges.
His Lordship said that the verdict of the jury was perfectly correct in the cases of all the accused; the third accused was ordered to be acquitted and discharged; the first was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment; in view of the great age of the second accused, viz, 95, and in view of the strong recommendation for mercy by the jury, his Lordship sentenced her to be confined in court till the rising of the Court in the evening and a fine of Rs. 50 with the alternative of a week's simple imprisonment.

Alleged Falsification.

Ramjivan Ghasiram and Badrinath Shionath were then tried before a common jury on a charge of falsification of accounts in respect of several entries and thereby misappropriating Rs. 138.
Mr. Jafferbhoy, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, was for the Crown, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Mr. Balubhai Desai defended the accused.
The evidence in the case had not been concluded when the sessions were adjourned till this morning.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell presided yesterday, at a sitting of the Insolvency Court and disposed of the following matters :—

RE RATTANSEY COORPAL.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent applied for one month's provisional interim order. The learned counsel said that the insolvent had given possession of goods worth Rs. 35,000 to the Official Asignee.
The application was granted.

RE FATTAH LADHA.

Mr. Patel, for the insolvent applied for leave to join Tejsey Daya and others in their schedule, he being a partner of the insolvents.
The application was granted.

RE HEPTULLA ESUFALI AND OTHERS.

These insolvents, whose liabilities extend to several lakhs of rupees, appeared in court in answer to a rule taken out for contempt of court by a creditor. The Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah appeared on behalf of the creditor to support the rule and Mr. Jehangir Dinshah Davar for the insolvents to show cause against it.
The Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah said that this was a gross case and ought to be inquired into.
Mr. Davar said that the rule was taken out on the ground that the insolvents had not given possession of their Surat house and to assist the Official Assignee. That was not true. Possession of the property was given to the Official Assignee who was in constant communication with the insolvents.
Mr. Jinnah said that he had to complain of the conduct of the fourth insolvent.
His Lordship, after hearing counsel, granted the first three insolvents one month's interim order and discharged the rule. The fourth insolvent was not given an interim order and the costs of the rule were thrown on the insolvents.

RE VISHNU JULASHANKAR.

On the application of Mr. Bhandarkar, the insolvent was given an extension of the interim order.

RE NOORBHOY ABDULHUSSEIN AND OTHERS.

Mr. Jehangir D. Davar, for the insolvents, applied for and obtained six months' interim order. The learned counsel said that the insolvents had handed property worth four lakhs to the Official Assignee.

SAYED BIN ABDULLA.

Mr. Motiwalla, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.
Mr. Jehangir D. Davar opposed the application. His Lordship refused the application.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges :—Esufali Ibrahimji, Narsana Lafman and Joseph Lasting.

BORAH'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hayward disposed of the rule for revision of five months' sentence passed on Thaver Bhori for assaulting a public servant and obstructing him in his duties, by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.
The case has been reported. The accused had slapped an Abkari Officer and pushed him when he was attempting to search a man on suspicion that the latter had cocaine in his possession.
After hearing the arguments, their Lordships discharged the rule and confirmed the conviction and sentence.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarker and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hayward delivered judgment in the appeal of Shidaya Nagaya Guruvinavar, who was convicted of the murder of a young child, named Bashya, aged about six years, by suffocating it, by Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, and sentenced to death.
Mr. S. G. Velinkar, instructed by Mr. Bhadgaonkar, appeared for the accused; the Government pleader was for the Crown.
The facts of this case have been reported.
Their Lordships, in delivering their judgment, agreed with Major Bennett in the theory of the cause of the child's death and confirmed the conviction and sentence. Their Lordships added that if the accused chose to apply for mercy, he should appeal to Government for the same.

SATARA BOMB CASE.

The appeal in the Satara Bomb Case, decided by Mr. P. E. Percival, which was to be heard in the Bombay High Court yesterday, was adjourned till Wednesday next at the suggestion of the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar to enable His Lordship to go through the record which was a very heavy one.

POLICE COURTS.

CRE

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H Manley, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Khosru, 2410 tons, Captain J Hannah, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and explosives and 3 deck passengers.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Sydney, 2498 tons, Captain H Sallier, arrived in harbour yesterday from Noumea, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Hatamet, 2584 tons, Captain J Peters, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Spondilus, 4752 tons, Captain J A Moses, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York via Karachi with a cargo of kerosine oil in bulk.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Moshtari, 1110 tons, Captain G LeMiere, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius via Karachi with a general cargo, 1 cabin and 5 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 4th July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Northbrook ..B H Jones.....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr...G V Forteath...RI Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 5.

Ariel.....2209 Hyde.....T Morrison & Co
Blake.....2396 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Banca.....3794 Collyer .....P & O Co
Baron Napier.....3159 Gondey...W & A Graham & Co
Budrie.....1613 Pigot .....P Gulf ..... 3-7... Arab S N Co
Crossby.....2531 Bovey.....T Morrison & Co
Errington Court...2781 Glegborn ..W & A Graham & Co
Gymeric.....2553 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Gallos.....555 Wratt.....K Nixon & Co
Hatamet .....2584 Peters .....T Morrison & Co
Itola.....3401 Tucker .....M M & Co
Lawoe .....1317 Francis .....H T Ayoob
Malda.....1251 Bamber.....M M & Co
Moshtari.....2410 Hannah .....
Nadie.....2341 White.....T M & Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born .....Shah S N Co
Sydney .....2493 Sallier .....M M & Co
Spondilus.....4752 Moses .....Standard Oil Co
Virawa.....2176 Emmett .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Hakata Maru	3319	Nomura	Kobe	14-7	N Y Kaisha
B Clan Shaw	2404	Hunter	Dunkirk	7-7	J Finlay & Co
C&R Rokeby	2455	Sheldrake	Liverpool	7-7	W & A Graham & Co
D&E Chupra	3354	Henderson	Antwerp	15-7	M M & Co
G Hoosenee	993	D Lorne	Red Sea Ports	5-7	B & P S N Co
K Claverack	2441	Tayler	Antwerp	10-7	W & A Graham & Co
M Saisette	2391	Lewellin	Adsn	8-7	P & O Co
N Inverness	2401	Venus	Garston	10-7	T Morrison & Co
O Nenimcor	2103	Taylor	Mostyn Deep		T M & Co
P Clousham	3075	Osborne	Antwerp	15-7	W & A & Co
Q Dorrington Court	2363	Wilson	Antwerp	30-6	W & A Graham & Co
Q Moshtari	1110	LeMarier	N F		Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ariosto	2760	Bradley	Karachi	5-7	J Finlay & Co
2 Circassia	4315	Osborne	Liverpool	11-7	W & A Graham & Co
3 Glenstrae	3054	McGillivray	Amsterdam	8-7	W & A Graham & Co
4 Dco Baldwin	2684	Maganzine	Genoa	15-7	Rubattino Line
5 Clan Graham	3289	Elliott	Hull	8-7	W & A Graham & Co
6 Clan Farquhar	3759	Wadge	Dunkirk	10-7	W & A Graham & Co
7 Kristiania	1672	Johnson	Philadelphia	7-7	W & A Graham & Co
8 Landaura	3303	Abbott	Calcutta	17-7	M M & Co
12 & 13 Arabia	4098	Palmer			P & O Co
14 Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	Karachi	7-7	M M & Co
15 Palamcotta	2407	Cuthbush	Busreh	8 7	M M & Co
16 Alavi	2324	Gray	Marseilles	9-7	B & P S N Co

B I D

Dwarka .....759 Moxon .....M M & Co

H W P D

Bahadari.....829 Ahmed .....Bo S N Co
Kaveri .....553 Mahomed...Repairing ..Bo S N Co
Courland.....760 Ebrahim .....Bo S N Co
Indravati.....613 Esmail .....Bo S N Co

H W V D

Dumra.....768 Manley .....M M & Co
Offside O.
Dredger Kalu .....2101 Morrison...Repairing ..B & P T

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels	Commanders	From
5	Moshtari	LeMiere	Mauritius via Karachi
	Spondilus	Moses	N' York, May 27
	Sydney	Sollier	Noumea, May 26
	Khosru	Honnah	Jeddah, June 19

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
5	Itola	Tucker	Java
	Delhi	Bradshaw	Shanghai, &c

The following vessels obtained their portal clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Dumra, Manley, for Persian Gulf.
" Hatamet, Peters, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Malda, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Moshtari for Jeddah, &c.
" Hakata Mara for Kobe, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Manchester, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the morning of the 4th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Moravia, from Trieste, left Karachi on the 5th instant and is due here on the 7th instant morning.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Sydney," July 6.

The following passengers will proceed to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer "Sydney" to-day from Victoria Dock No. 10. There will be the usual medical inspection of the cabin passengers in the Shed at 5-15 p.m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock, Disinfection Shed, at 3 p.m. with all their baggage :—

Whyte, Col C F
Handoo, Mr H R
Gadgil, Mr G H
Ghazpury, Mr H G
Denayer, Mr A
Cocse, Mr
Reno, Mr
Devereux, Mr J B
Devereux, Mr H
Devereux, V
Bruton, Mr J
Flonberg, Mr F
Flonberg, Mr J
Sedghora, Mr F
Perricha, Mr B L
Wilson, Lt R E
Gibbons, Miss G A
Bevan, Mrs K
Flavell, Mr R C
Remick, F Major
Morrison, Mr H J
Montgomary, Mr E
Tapissier, Mr
Abbott, Col H and Mrs
Marthe Chelle, Miss
Craig, Mr C W
Siddall, Mr S

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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY;

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
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White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 6th July, 1911.

THE DECLARATION OF LONDON.

Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Asquith accept responsibility for the ratification of the Declaration of London, though it is probable that if Mr Butcher's amendment to refer the question to a Commission of experts had been carried, it would never have been ratified. Authorities on international law are against it; so too many naval commanders and Chambers of Commerce. Yet its sponsors maintain that its ratification is in the highest interests of the peace of the world and of British maritime supremacy. Germany, the United States, Austria, Spain, France, Russia, Holland, Italy and Japan were invited by England to meet in conference in order to arrive at an agreement as to what are the generally recognised rules of international law within the meaning of Article 7 of the Convention of 18th October, 1907, relative to the establishment of an International Prize Court. And it is set forth that "recognising all the advantages which an agreement, as to the said rules would, in the unfortunate event of a naval war, present both as regards peaceful commerce and as regards the belligerents and their diplomatic relations with neutral governments; having regard to the divergence often found in the methods by which it is sought to apply in practice, the general principles of international law, animated by the desire to ensure henceforward a greater measure of uniformity in this respect and hoping that a work so important to the common welfare would meet with general approval" the plenipotentiaries were appointed and in February 1909, they had concluded their deliberations and agreed to make the Declaration which contains seventy-one articles. In the earliest of these, it is laid down that a blockade must not extend beyond the ports and coasts belonging to or occupied by the enemy and then that failing proof to the contrary, knowledge of the blockade is presumed if the vessel left a neutral port subsequently to the notification of the blockade to the Power to which the port belong, provided that such notification was made in due time and he may be allowed to pass in free. Neutral vessels, however, which have broken blockade outwards or attempted to, is to be liable to capture, so long as she is pursued by a ship of the blockading force. If the pursuit is abandoned, or, if the blockade is raised, her capture can no longer be effected.

A chapter is devoted to the definition of contraband of war which includes all manner of implements and apparatus designed exclusively for war and the particular articles susceptible of use in war as well as for purposes of peace, which may, without notice, be treated as contraband of war, under the name of conditional contraband: foodstuff, forage and grain, suitable for feeding animals, fuel, lubricants and a large variety of other articles of less importance to England. To no other country, among those who have signed the Declaration, is the matter of foodstuffs and forage of such importance. They supply their own. But England cannot feed herself and as has been pointed out to the Government our dependence on the neutral flag is immeasurably increased, the importance of leaving food free to reach our ports in the ships of friendly countries having now become a matter of paramount national necessity. Yet this freedom of food is in substance and effect entirely destroyed by Article 34 of the Declaration, which makes all foodstuffs contraband with the exception of nuts and hops, and imposes liability to capture on neutral vessels carrying food to any port of the United Kingdom serving as a lease for armed forces. The Imperial Maritime League, in a letter to the Prime Minister, urged that since all such ports are in railway communication with armed forces and most of them have during war, armed forces of some kind stationed for their protection, it follows that all our ports will become construable as serving as bases for those armed forces and, therefore, that all neutral ships carrying food, or any other conditional contraband to them, will become capturable. Other nations do not depend on their ports for food supply, so the agreement is there undoubtedly one-sided and apt to injure us for nuts and hops do not constitute a Britisher's diet.

Sir Edward Grey, in the speech, which Reuter has wired very fully, does not seem to have explained away this point so satisfactorily as he might. Said he: "I lay down the broad proposition that, if we can keep the sea free for the British flag in war time we can keep it free for neutrals in war time. If the British flag is driven from the sea, we cannot be saved from starvation by dependence on neutrals. I contend that without the Declaration of London you will revert to the risk of food being declared absolute contraband. If the Declaration is ratified, there will be three points in favour of the insurer, now non-existent. The insurer will know that food cannot legally be treated as absolute contraband, that the doctrine of the continuous voyage cannot lawfully be applied, and that if cargo is illegally seized compensation can be claimed before an unbiassed international Court. This must have a favourable effect on the conveyance of food in war time." Of its conveyance, but of its seizure, not of its safe delivery—and while the insurer is suing for compensation in the Prize Court how are the poor to live and how are Ministers to give official banquets? On nuts and hops? The food supply ought to have been most cautiously safe-guarded, for should our Ministers, on the strength of an Anglo-American arbitration agreement, be persuaded to let the Navy fall below the two-Power standard, the task of keeping the sea free for the British flag will become sufficiently difficult of itself and leave us no time to think of neutrals. Mr. Balfour argued that if we were at war and the enemy interfered with neutrals bringing us food, he would probably bring down the interference of a neutral Power and that would be to our advantage; but that if, the Declaration were ratified, neutral Powers would remain passive and await the decision of the International Prize Court. To which Sir Edward Grey replied. "I contend that if we are at war with a great continental Power, there is only one great neutral interested to supply food and with a fleet sufficient to interfere, which is likely to be of use to us, and that is the United States." Then, again, Sir Edward Grey argued that, assuming we were at war with a continental Power, that Power would know perfectly well that the United States and itself are, under the Declaration of London, agreed regarding rules of maritime war. "The probable consequence would be that our continental enemy, knowing the risk and desiring to avoid the danger of friction with the United States, a great maritime neutral, interested in our food supply, would propose to the United States that each should agree from the outset of war to accept the rules of the Declaration as those which should regulate their relations, and would be prepared to refer to arbitration any question arising between them regarding the Declaration." Probably: but really it is not reassuring to have to rely so much on the United States and the continuance of that country's friendship. Doubtless, the States will also ratify the Declaration and we shall arbitrate on matters which come under dispute. But in case our war happened to be with one particular continental Power we should find a vast propertion of the population of the United States flocking across the Atlantic to take up arms for the Fatherland.

A Noted Indian Journalist. The *Indian Mirror* celebrated its golden jubilee only a few months ago, and now Mr. Narendra Nath Sen, its moving spirit and master mind, who had made it what it is, the best and most respected native daily in English, has passed away somewhat suddenly. His death is not only a severe loss to the paper, with which he had identified himself for so long, but also to the public life of Bengal and indirectly of the whole country. His great energies were not monopolised by his paper, but were freely given to advocating the cause of his country in various ways. Religion and social reform appealed to him specially. The great religious reformer of Hinduism and leader of the Brahmo movement, Keshub Chandra Sen, was his first cousin. His, as well as Keshub's grandfather, was Ram Kamal Sen, the enlightened friend and associate of the great Sanscrit scholar, Professor Horace Hayman Wilson, and a trusted colleague and helpmate of Macaulay, when that great man was laying the foundations of popular English education in Bengal and all India. Great were the exertions of Ram Kamal for the enlightenment of his countrymen and he was a leading spirit in every movement for their good during the early part of the nineteenth century. His eldest son, Hari Mohan, the father of the late Mr. Narendra, was also an enlightened public man of his time, but his energies were chiefly devoted in the latter part of his life to the improvement of the Native State of Jaipur, which owes him and his descendants much. The late Prime Minister of this State and trusted adviser of its Maharajah was also a member of the Sen family. Hari Mohan's four sons also served Jaipur and only the fifth, Narendra, was left in Calcutta to play in time an important part in the public life of that city, to which his grandfather and cousin had devoted themselves. It is worthy of note that he imbibed his journalistic tastes early in life from an Anglo-Indian, whose pupil he was for many years. Captain Frank Palmer, a connection of the Palmers of the famous merchant princes of Hyderabad and a veteran journalist and educationist of the time, was his private tutor, and his example influenced young Narendra Nath to turn to journalism. He had been trained to law, but early took to writing for the papers, especially the *Indian Field*, a paper originally started by James Hume, a son of the well-known economist and Radical politician of the early part of the last century, Joseph Hume. The late Man Mohan Ghose had founded the "Indian Mirror" in 1861 with the assistance of the late Devendre Nath Tagore, the close friend of Keshub Sen, and he soon engaged young Narendra as his assistant. His cousin, Keshub also supported the paper and helped it to become a daily with Narendra Nath as its editor in 1871. He remained in that post for forty years till his death, and helped it to become a powerful organ of sober, independent native opinion in Eastern India. He was always of moderate opinions in politics, but latterly he had become even more moderate owing to recent events in Bengal, which had their influence upon him. He threw the whole weight of his authority and influence on the side of the Government during the recent troublous times, and, therefore, naturally came in for a good deal of ridicule and even abuse from the extremists. One of his latest ventures was a vernacular paper, in which moderate views, which appear too tame for the fire-eating politicians of young Bengal, are laid before the public in their own tongue.

Belgium and the Waterloo Centenary. In a little less than four years, we shall see the centenary of the great Battle of Waterloo, and it is fitting that already preparations should be in progress to commemorate that great struggle, which was such a potent episode in the history of Europe. Britishers have ever been ready to offer tribute to their heroes killed in battle, and with hearts thrilled with pride and patriotism they will, doubtless, celebrate to the full that day, which saw such a triumph for British arms. In their rejoicing, however, they should not let themselves forget that for others the name of Waterloo is not a name of glory, that for another great nation, with whom now our terms are those of cordial friendship the day of Waterloo was but a day of mourning,—mourning for many noble lives, lost but to achieve disaster. There is thus a very beautiful idea underlying the task which has recently been undertaken by an influential Belgian Committee in Brussels. Their object is not so much to glorify the great victory won by Wellington and Blucher as to render adequate homage, regardless of nationality to all the heroes who took part in the momentous battle. Amity among the nations is the keynote of present century policy, and it will be a wonderful gathering, if upon the great battle-field can be brought together representatives of British, French, Prussians and Belgians no longer in strife, but at one in mourning each other's dead, who fell on that day of slaughter. They will present a picture which will emphasise not the glory of war, but its dreadful suffering, which will symbolise the common humanity of the nations, as kneeling together they forget old enmity and combat in adulation of each other's heroes, who have passed. Some such picture must surely be the outcome of the action which this Belgian Committee intends to take. One of the first things which they intend to do is to collect all the bones, which are even yet found in large numbers around the battle-field. These will be put into a vast tomb, and a monument will be erected in honour of the unidentified fallen soldiers. If this movement is taken up in earnest and receives in other countries, the powerful support which it should command, there will be an opportunity for erecting one of the grandest and most original memorials in the world. War monuments of the past have been flaunting monuments of fame and victory, of exultation over foes. In erecting this four nations, forgetting past victory and defeat, will join in a common grief, and in universal tribute to the brave. Europe owes a debt to Belgium for the thought.

Lord Kitchener and Egypt. The very guarded statement, which has been issued in regard to Lord Kitchener and the British Agency in Egypt, tends to confirm the statement of the *Daily Telegraph* that he will be chosen to succeed Sir Eldon Gorst, the state of whose health is unhappily hopeless. The appointment would certainly be a good thing for Egypt and doubtless Lord Kitchener, who is said to have little taste for English life and to have a decided liking for Egypt would find it congenial. Lord Kitchener would be the firm and stern ruler, which Egypt at present needs, and it is evident that the Government are at last convinced of the futility of their conciliatory policy towards Egyptian unrest. From Sir Eldon Gorst to Lord Kitchener will be a jump from extreme to extreme that will be exceedingly unpleasant, but highly beneficial, to the Egyptian Nationalist. At the same time what is the reason which dictates the selection of Lord Kitchener for an administrative post of this kind? Splendid ruler of Egypt as he would doubtless make, there are others to be found who are eminently fitted for the task. It was said only a few days ago that Sir Matthew Nathan had been selected for the post, and after his record in Hongkong and in South Africa, it cannot be doubted that he has qualifications which are especially suited to its demands. Why then should eyes now turn to Lord Kitchener, if it be not that his selection for such an appointment will ensure the War Office and the Army immunity from his attentions for a term of years?

The following Press Communique has been issued:—His Honour, Sir John Hewett and the members of the Coronation Durbar Committee, will visit Delhi on July 7, staying there for about ten or twelve days. Communications for the Secretary should be addressed to the Camp, Delhi, during this interval.

Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson is not yet fit to undertake the busy tour he wishes to accomplish. Mr. J. L. Jenkins may proceed on a brief tour next month.

It is quite probable that the Hon'ble Messrs. S. H. Butler, Syed Ali Imam and W. H. Clark, Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, will make brief monsoon tours this month.

With a view to maintain for some time the subsidised vernacular weekly *Sulav Samachar*, a committee is being formed to approach the Government for the continuance of the subsidy granted to its late Editor, Mr. Narendranath Sen.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Germany and the Arbitration Treaties.

BERLIN, June 16.

Some Paris papers have seized the proposal of a German-American Arbitration Treaty for giving a new turn to their anti-German tirades. They find it strange that German Diplomacy entered so readily into such negotiations and end a long rigmarole with the thesis that there must be perfidy behind a German attitude that is apparently so peace-loving. It was perhaps superfluous that some German papers took up the cudgel about the arbitration problem. The skirmishes went to and fro, until both sides were quiet unanimous about one point, viz., that in the eyes of these chauvinistic Frenchmen, Germany would have likewise appeared as the enemy of peace, if she had repudiated these proposals. There is no arguing with people who start with "incontrovertible pre-suppositions."

One statement of fact came, however, to light in the course of these discussions. The German papers proved from their old files that it was Germany that did the first move towards an arbitration treaty with the United States. Indeed German Diplomacy approached the American authorities with such a proposal in 1905, and the negotiations were in a fair way of coming to a satisfactory conclusion. In the end it was no fault of Germany's that they failed, but a logical consequence of the Constitution of the United States. The American view is that Congress has a right to throw in the weight of its majority at the discussion of every single question laid before an arbitration court, while in Europe a decision by an arbitration court is understood to be uninfluenced by any other decree and to be final in its decision. It is exactly this constitutional privilege of the United States' Congress that has caused so much delay in the Anglo-American negotiations re Arbitration Treaty.

There is no disputing the point that this whole movement for general arbitration treaties has been sceptically received by public opinion in Germany. It has been argued that the advantages of such an international vow are more apparent than real. Much diplomatic friction will be avoided, if it is known that discrepencies of opinion may lead to quite other consequences than an appeal to an arbitration court, and any case brought before an arbitration court will assume quite a different aspect if it appears in the full light of a substitute of diplomatic warfare. Thus the practical value of the arbitration is impaired by the conclusion of arbitration treaties of every power with all others. Here again the German Press points to facts. The German Foreign Office never objected to a case under dispute being laid before an appropriate court of arbitration. On the contrary it was due to the German initiative that the Casablanca affair was laid before the Hague tribunal in 1909. Even at a time when there was little talk of arbitration as a panacea against the evil of war, a statesman like Bismarck proposed in 1885, to lay the territorial dispute between Germany and Spain about the Caroline Islands before the Pope as arbitrator. It will be remembered that the decision was given in favour of Spain.

In the present situation the German Diplomatists have evidently adopted the view that the conclusion of arbitration treaties is recommendable. They have, as mentioned above, entered into negotiations with the United States with a view of binding both countries by an arbitration treaty. They have actually concluded an arbitration treaty for five years with Great Britan in 1905 and promptly renewed it in 1910. Apparentry the time has arrived for this new kind of international assurance policies.

All the more is it to be condemned if outsiders try to produce suspicion and thereby to put obstacle in the way. Just at present patriotic French journalists ought to have other considerations than uncalled for vituperations that cannot be substantiated.

THE MANUFACTURE OF ARTIFICIAL SILK.

It is evident that the manufacture of artificial silk is being more concentrated, in order to secure its commercial success even under unfavourable conditions. At present the prices have come down from about one pound sterling to twelve and even to ten shillings per kilogramme. That is due not only to the keen competition, but also to the cheapening of the process of manufacture. There are three methods of manufacturing artificial silk. The oldest process was invented by the French Count Chardonnet and is still called the Chardonnet process. It uses cotton and alcohol as its chief materials and first produces an alcoholic ether somewhat similar to nitro-glycerine and much exposed to the danger of explosion. The economic conditions of this process have been greatly imperilled by the high price now ruling for alcohol and by the frequent accidents inseparable from the handling of such dangerous material. In fact of the once numerous manufactories of this type only that at Tubize in Belgium is still flourishing. The second successful invention was made at Elberfeld. It also uses cotton for its material, but transforms it by a chemical bath in a substance of which oxide of copper and volatile alkali are known to be ingredients into that mercantile commodity known as "Elberfeld Glanzstoff" and highly valued for its gloss, elasticity and durability. The process is, however, very complicated and thereby the price is kept high, so that this product is chiefly used for embellishing laces and fancy ribbons. A third process has been based on the patent purchased by Prince Henckel von Donnersmark. Its material is not cotton but chips of cellulose treated with bisulphide of carbon. For weaving purposes this product is much better adapted. In consequence of its good qualities, manufactories have been put up in England and France, using the auxiliary material produced by the works at Sydowsaue, until now owned by the Prince Henckel von Donnersmark. By the purchase of these works, the Elberfeld Glanzstoff Company has now got the chance of combining the two most promising processes of this industry. Thereby the competition of artificial silk with the raw silk produced in Japan, China and Italy will probably be all the more lively.

GERMAN-OVERSEAS ELECTRICITY ASSOCIATION IN BERLIN.

This grand enterprise that within the last six years raised its capital from 36 to 90 million marks is again increasing its working capital by the creation of new shares of the face value of ten millions and by issuing debentures to the value of fifteen millions in addition to 70 millions. From the annual report for 1910, just published, we get a glance at the large extent of the Company's work and participations in Southern America.

Most extensive is the direct activity of the Company at Buenos Aires. The sale of electric current there rose in the past years by 27·9 percents. Another large increase is expected after the completion of the new additions to the electric works now in course of construction. At the same time the surplus of the Moron Electric Works shows a large increase. Of the participations of the Company we mention the Compania de Tramways de Buenos Aires y Quilmes, the Compania de Electricidad at Buenos Aires and the newly-founded Empresa de Luz y Fuerza Soc. An. at the same place. The Tranvia Metropolitano, formerly belonging to the Company, has been profitably sold. The whole value of the Company's investments at Buenos Aires amounts to 138·07 million marks (against 122·3 millions in the previous year.)

In Chile the Company has a large interest in the Chilian Electric Tramway and Light Company. During the year 1910 the hydro-electrical works have been finished that are licensed up to 1956. Likewise the Company owns all shares of the Electric Tramway Company Ltd. at Valparaiso with a length of rails of 40 kilometres. Lastly we mention the participation in the "La Transatlantica" Co. at Montevideo.

The net profit of the Company shows a rise from 8·346 to 9·875 million marks. A dividend of ten per cents. is proposed as in the previous year. Not less than 4·42 million marks are to be written off, more than 1 1-2 million marks more last year. Altogether this German Company, to which South America owes the speedy utilisation of electricity for the municipal traffic and the lightening of the streets and houses, is grown into a big concern.

HAMBURG AS THE SEAT OF A GERMAN UNIVERSITY.

A few weeks ago the new building for the law and literature colleges of the growing University has been solemnly inaugurated. It is the donation of a Hamburg merchant, Herr Edmund Simers, who spent £65,000 on this edifice. Its situation leaves nothing to be desired, as the centre of the City and the Dammtor Station are within a few minutes' walk from the gate. The interior shows all modern requirements for lecture-rooms. Two of them are large enough to accommodate 700 students, while there are others of various sizes and fitted out for the different purposes of academic teaches. It goes without saying that with this house-warming ceremony the question is decided, whether Hamburg is to have a University in the German sense or merely a kind finishing college for gentlemen. But for the present the good citizens of the told-Hanseatic Republic are astonished what enormous costs a German University involves. The new institution will not be recognised as equivalent to the twenty-two old Universities until at least two faculties are in working order and capable of competing with average academic places of tuition. Without this test the ambition of the promoters cannot be fulfilled; for very few students will be attracted, if the study in Hamburg is not reckoned as essential part of the minimum demanded in Germany, before a degree may be taken or admission to a civil service examination can be applied for. Of course, the two faculties chosen by the authorities will be law and literature; medicine being left for the future and Divinity not recommending itself to a commercial city like Hamburg. The problem, therefore, centres round the judgment, what is the lowest conceivable standard of a "German University."

The nucleus of the new academic plantation here was the Colonial Institute. This was intended as a preparatory school for officials, merchants and gentlemen farmers who wish to devote their life to the development of the German colonies. But care was taken from the very beginning that the essential branches of a liberal education of the highest degree were not missing. There were two professors of history, the well-known biographer of Emperor William I. and of Bismarck Dr. Marcks for Modern, and Dr. Keutgen, a specialist for Hanseatic History, as occupier of the chair of Medieval History. Philosophy is now provided for by the appointment of Professor Meumann of Leipzig University. Linguistic studies belonged to the old curriculum: besides a Professor for the Germanic and another for the Romanic languages, Chinese, the African languages and Arabic have each one or two representatives in teaching staff. As a matter of course, political science and geography were well cared for in the Colonial Institute. According to German tradition the seminar method was insisted on besides the statutory lectures. Every professor has a room for introducing special students into the scientific methods of investigation, a reference library being attached to every seminary. There are, however, some favourite branches of study still missing. The classics will have to be added, ere the equal standing with the older Universities will be acknowledged. A University library, sufficient for independent researches in any branch of theoretical learning will also be required. From the attempt at reaching the level maintained by the philosophical faculties of German Universities, we can easily grasp how high this level really is. If natural science is to be included the expense will be enormous.

Then the whole faculty of Law will have to be built up. Roman Law cannot be dispensed with according to German notions of jurisprudence, nor are the more modern branches of comparative jurisprudence and of the theory of Constitutional Law to be left aside. But on the whole the cost for the Law faculty will fall short of that of the Literature and Science department.

From the spirit that pervades the higher classes of this commercial city, we are inclined to draw the conclusion that the wants of the academic Institute will be concerned grandly and with the spirit of patriotism and handsome generosity for which Hamburg enjoys a reputation in Germany.

L. ASCH.

MORAL LESSONS FOR TEACHERS.

Hand-Books to be Issued.

The following resolution of the Bombay Government has been issued :—The Governor-in-Council has had under consideration the question of preparing hand-books of moral lessons for the use of teachers in the educational institutions in this Presidency. Most of the books available on the subject are based on Western materials and Western modes of thought. It was, therefore, necessary to accumulate a stock of illustrative material from Indian sources. Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C. I. E., I. C. S., was asked by Government to undertake the work, while on leave in England last year, and to continue it on his return to India. After making inquiries and consulting experts of authority on educational question in England, he has prepared two volumes of materials. The first volume contains extracts which are drawn mainly from Indian sources and is intended for the use of teachers in primary and Anglo-vernacular schools. The second volume contains materials suitable to pupils in high schools. The new series of vernacular readers already contains a number of lessons dealing with moral virtues, e. g., honesty, truthfulness, courage, thrift, etc., interspersed throughout. A reference to these lessons is given under the appropriate headings in the volumes in order that the teacher may make use of them in preparing his lessons.

As explained in the preface to these volumes, the materials are only intended for the use of teachers. They will provide teachers with a store of well-selected illustrations, but the actual lesson will have to be the teacher's own work. The Governor in Council is of opinion that it is not desirable to publish the lessons in the form in which they are to be given, as this would inevitably lead to their being read aloud in a dull and lifeless manner, little likely to interest the class for more than the opening sentences.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint a Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen to examine these hand-books and report whether they are suitable with or without modifications, for use in the manner indicated in the preceding paragraph :—The Hon'ble Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Kt. B.A., LL.B., the Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E., B.A., the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Shrinivas Konker Rodda, Mr. Hormasji Jehangirji Bhabha, M.A., Mr. Ibrahim Muhammad Sayani, B.A., Mr. V. G. Apte, Professor Vaman Govind Kale, M.A., (representative of the Deccan Education Society), Mr. Lalshankar Umiashankar, (representative of the Gujarat College Board), Mr. F. Wren, M.A., Mr. Ramchandra Parasharam Godbole, B.A.

The raising of the first and second class fares that was simultaneously carried out some eighteen months ago by several of the principal Indian Railways, writes the "Pioneer," was a blow that is still very sensibly felt by the general public. Elsewhere the tendency of the day is always towards the reduction of railway charges: in India only would it be possible for enormous increase to be clapped on to the shoulder of the travelling public at a moment's notice. To the Anglo-Indian, hit in every direction by the increase of prices, and as if that were not enough by enhanced customs duties, with everything mounting except salaries, this increase of rates has been a serious affair. Many a person who at this time might be able to get away for ten days' respite to the hills, and who two years ago would have taken the benefit, has to forego it now that the journey costs him 40 or 50 per cent more. Or he takes short leave once in the season instead of twice. Perhaps even harder is the case in some instances of respectable native passengers of moderate means who find themselves unable to afford to travel second class at the enhanced rates. On a line like the East Indian where good accommodation is provided for all classes they can fall back on comfortable "intermediate" carriages. But if there is no "intermediate," there is nothing for them. But the common third, and to pack people of any social standing in with the promiscuous herd that throngs the third class is a very real hardship; yet this is all the choice that the G. I. P. line, for instance, even now offers to its unfortunate constituents. This cannot be right. It is a perpetual irritation to the class affected, and there is no reason why it should be penalised. If a railway management chooses to raise its prices above what a considerable body of travellers can afford, it is bound to allow them cheaper accommodation of a kind that other Companies can and do provide. And looking to the fact that in India the passenger has practically no chance of taking an alternative route, the Railway Board might well insist on intermediate carriages as a necessary accompaniment of these maximum upper class rates.

INDO-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

SCHEME SUBMITTED TO SIR E. GREY.

Attitude of Imperial Government.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

[LONDON, JULY 4.

In the House of Commons, replying to Lord Ronaldshay, Sir Edward Grey said that the project of the construction of a railway from Russia to India, via Persia, had been submitted to him. The Imperial Government would not oppose such a railway, if it was satisfied that British and Indian interests were adequately protected. He was unable to give particulars of the scheme at present.

THE VETO BILL.

Amendment to Clause 2.

LONDON, JULY 4

In the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne, introducing his amendment to clause 2 of the Parliament Bill, providing for the submission to the electors of certain specified measures, urged that under the clause as it stood, neither the Crown, the Church nor our political liberties were safe.

Lord Morley replied that he could not imagine the House of Commons passing a Bill, which impaired the Crown or the Protestant succession.

[Lord Lansdowne's amendment provides for the submission to the electors of any measures affecting the existence of the Crown or the Protestant succession, any measures establishing national Parliaments, or measures raising an issue of great gravity on which a joint committee of the two Houses considers that the judgment of the country has not been sufficiently ascertained.]

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

Important Agreement.

VIENNA, JULY 4.

The *Neue Freie Presse* states that as the result of recent conferences, Austria, Italy and Russia have arrived at a complete agreement as regards the Balkan situation. The paper adds that the agreement will be most valuable in preserving peace.

INDIAN CORONATION CONTINGENT.

A Hearty Send-off.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The Indian troops left Hampton Court this morning. Enormous crowds assembled along the route to the station, and gave them a hearty and vociferous send-off.

A special train was despatched yesterday with an unusual quantity of baggage. The troops are taking a mass of mementoes of all kinds, also a quantity of clothing. The troops have enjoyed excellent health, the camp hospital having only been used once for a slight case of appendicitis.

They embarked in the R.I.M.S. "Dufferin" at Southampton in the afternoon.

LION SHOOTING IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, JULY 4.

In the House of Commons, Mr. David Davies asked if the Government were prepared to modify the restrictions relating to the shooting of lions in East Africa, in view of the damage caused by these animals to the settlers' property.

Mr. Harcourt said that there was a considerable difference of opinion on the subject. He was communicating with the Governor.

LORD KITCHENER AND EGYPT.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The following paragraph, which claims to be authoritative, is published. "It is officially declared that the Government is not prepared to make a statement, respecting the announcement made in the *Daily Telegraph* regarding Lord Kitchener and Egypt. There is reason to believe that the Egyptian appointment would be far from uncongenial to Lord Kitchener, and any attempt to discredit the report should be received with caution."

WEDDING AT LIVERPOOL

Galt—Fisher.

LONDON, JULY 5.

Mr. Fisher, the Labour Premier of Commonwealth's sister, Miss. Janet, was to-day married to Constable George Galt, of the Liverpool Police. Mr. Fisher gave the bride away. The ceremony took place in the Westminster Road Chapel, Liverpool, the building being decorated with Union Jacks and Commonwealth flags.

INDIAN MISSIONARY'S SUICIDE.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The Coroner's jury has returned a verdict of suicide in the case of Rev. A. E. Goodman, who was found drowned in a pool at Oxted. It was stated that the Reverend gentleman had been depressed owing to ill-health,

THE Ootacamund Municipal Council on Wednesday at a well-attended meeting, resolved that H. E. the Governor of Madras be approached with a view to the Council presenting His Excellency with a farewell address in October.

THE SHIPPING STRIKE.

Carters' Disturbance at Manchester.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 5.

In connection with the shipping strike, ten thousand carters are out at Manchester. They endeavoured yesterday to prevent the conveyance of produce, and the police were obliged to make repeated baton charges till midnight. There were many injured on both sides.

LATER.

Rioting in Manchester became more serious about midnight, last night. The police charged huge crowds with their batons. Many were injured.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Armament of Dreadnoughts.

LONDON, JULY 5.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lee, Mr. Balfour and others criticised the insufficiency of cruisers to police the trade routes.

Mr. McKenna said that the Admiralty considered the provision adequate, though more would be required next year. He indicated that the armaments of the Dreadnoughts would be strengthened so as to repel long-range torpedo attack.

Dr. Macnamara said he was proud of the share of the Dominions in the defence of the Empire. They had quietly and unostentatiously made plans, which would have far-reaching effects on the consolidation and safety of the Empire.

THE KING AND THE BOY SCOUTS.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The King, in a letter to Sir R. Baden-Powell, congratulates the latter on the remarkable results of the Boy Scout movement. His Majesty is certain that the boys of the Empire will show their gratitude at the encouragement which has been so generously given, and will endeavour to become God-fearing and useful citizens.

AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA.

Penny Postage Negotiations.

LONDON, JULY 5.

Australia is negotiating with the United States for the establishment of a reciprocal penny postage service.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTOINS.

Compulsory Voting Bill in Victoria.

LONDON, July 5.

The Government of Victoria will shortly introduce a Bill, making voting at elections to the Assembly compulsory.

THE KING'S A-D-C. GENERAL.

LONDON, JULY 5.

General Sir John French has been appointed Aide-de-Camp General to King George vice General Sir William Nicholson, who vacates the position on his recent promotion.

CRICKET.

Another Defeat for the Indians

LONDON, JULY 4.

Kent beat the Indians by nine wickets.

The Indians completed their first innings for 145, and then followed on, making 176, of which Meheromji scored 84 by splendid off-side hitting.

Kent then went in again and made four runs for one wicket.

Northamptonshire beat Derbyshire at Chesterfield, by 107 runs.

Lancashire beat Hampshire at Manchester, by an innings and 455 ruins.

Yorkshire beat Worcestershire at Bradford, by nine wickets.

LONDON, JULY 5.

Oxford beat Cambridge at Lord's to-day by 74 runs.

The Team for Australia.

LONDON, JULY 4.

F. R. Foster, Hobbs and Strudwick have agreed to go to Australia with the M. C. C. team.

GOLF.

French Championship.

LONDON, JULY 5.

Massy has won the French Open Golf Championship at La Boulie, defeating Vardon and all the British cracks.

BOXING.

World's Light-Weight Championship.

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 5.

Adolf Wolgast knocked out Owen Moran in the thirteenth round, retaining the light-weight championship of the world.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD, M. P., has signified his readiness to accept the invitation of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress to preside at the next Session, which will be held in Calcutta during Christmas week. The only reservation he has made is that his proceeding to India must be conditional upon there being no autumn session of Parliament.

GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

The French View,

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 5.

Politicians in Paris have arrived at the conclusion that the German action in Morocco constitutes definite assertion of her resolve to participate in the final settlement. It is inferred in some quarters that Germany will be ultimately content with compensation elsewhere. Meanwhile, a new situation is involved in the German acquisition of a port on the Moorish Atlantic Coast, and this is greatly occupying the attention of the Naval Powers.

UNREST IN PORTUGAL.

The Revolutionary Movement.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The Portuguese are keeping a vigilant watch on the northern frontiers, where the revolutionary movement is still smouldering.

The mail advices show that consignments of arms and munitions of the most formidable character have been seized by Spain.

ADMIRALTY STEAM TRIALS

Seven Destroyers Damaged

LONDON, JULY 5.

Seven destroyers have arrived at Portland, leaking badly, as the result of steam trials carried out off Barshavan last Saturday in a heavy sea. The vessels attained a speed of twenty-eight knots, Their rivets, however, were strained, the water penetrated to the oil-bunkers, rendering the oil almost useless.

THE DOWAGER QUEEN OF PORTUGAL'S DEATH.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The death is announced at Turin of the Dowager Queen Maria Pia of Portugal, the grandmother of King Manuel of Portugal,

THE GERMAN "COUNT" CASE.

Stallman Attempts Suicide

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

Herr Rudolp Stallman alias Count von Koenig whose case under the Extradition Act is under the consideration of the police authorities, who is at present on bail, was found at his room in the Spence's Hotel this morning in a comatose condition. Dr. Allen, of Bathgate and Co., was called in and found that Stallman had taken chloral. He was removed to hospital in a taxi-cab and is said to be in a dangerous condition. A number of letters addressed to different people on the Continent and other parts of the world were found on the table and one letter addressed to the Police authorities was lying on the chair beside his bed. In this letter Stallman gave instructions as to the disposal of his property etc. All the letters and other effects were taken charge of by the police. The case is believed to be one of attempted suicide.

THE NAMASUDRA RIOTS.

Special Magistrate Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

Babu Chandra Shekhar Kar, Deputy Magistrate at Nadia, has been appointed to be a special magistrate with powers of a Magistrate of the first class for a period not exceeding six months, in respect of the recent Mahomedan-Namasudra riot cases in the districts of Jessore and Khulna. He will sit at Narail for the trial of cases arising in the Jessore district and at Khulna for the trial of cases arising in that district.

PUNITIVE POLICE QUARTERED.

To-day's *Calcutta Gazette* contains a notification, that punitive police are to be quartered in 121 villages in the Khulna and Jessore districts in consequence of the recent Namasudra-Mussalman riots there. Seventy-five of the villages affected are in the Jessore district, and the remainder in the Khulna district. The force will be quartered in the villages for one year at the expense of the inhabitants.

KUALA LUMPUR TRAGEDY.

Appeal for Mercy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 5.

King George, in reply to the cable of Mr. Proudlook on behalf of his wife, prisoner in the Pudu Jail in connection with the Kuala Lumper tragedy intimated that the exercise of the prerogative of mercy was in the discretion of the local Government with which His Majesty did not desire to interfere. The Queen also replied to the cable sent to her expressing her inability to interfere.

The prisoner has withdrawn her appeal to the Judicial Committee of her own free will alleging she is unable to wait until 25th July for the hearing. The environment has got so much on her nerves that she feels another month will deprive her of her reason.

ARMY VETERINARY CORPS.

Officers Tour to India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JULY 5.

The War Office has selected the following officers of the Army Veterinary Corps for a tour of service in this country and most of them will reach India by the beginning of the cold weather:—Capt. A. N. M. Swanston, Major T. W. Rudd, Capt. W. Ludgage, Major W. A. McDougall, Lieut. F. D. Carey, Major A. E. Clarke, Lieut. R. F. Bett, Major H. A. Sullivan, Captains E. C. Orton, A. F. Deacon and W. M. Miller and Lieut. E. G. Turner, Captains H. C. Welch, and R. Porteaus, Major C. B. M. Sarris, Lieut G. W. Godwin and Capt. G. T. T. Jackson.

COLONEL F. B. LONGE, R. E., Surveyor-General on leave, will retire from the service in October when Colonel Burrard, R. E., F. R. S., will be confirmed in the appointment.

TRAGEDY AT NAINI TAL.

Murder and Suicide.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 5.

A Naini Tal telegram says that a tragedy was enacted at Naini Tal yesterday afternoon at 2 p. m., when Mr. Hugh Osborne of the Methodist Ministry, brother of Mr. Melville Osborne of the Madras Bar, shot Miss Margaret Knight, aged eleven, the daughter of Conductor Knight of the Inspector-General of Ordnance Factories' office and then committed suicide. The deceased was about to return to his post as a teacher in Jubbulpore and had sent on his baggage in advance. The crime seems to have been the result of homicidal mania, as Mr. Osborne had no apparent motive for shooting the girl.

LUCKNOW, JULY 5.

Regarding the tragedy at Naini Tal, in which Mr. Osborne shot Miss Margaret Knight and then committed suicide, a correspondent wires that as the deceased was about to return to his post as teacher at Jubbulpore and as he was very fond of the child, the thought of parting from her unhinged his mind. Great sympathy is felt for the bereaved family.

AMRITSAR MURDER CASE.

The Deceased's Letters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 5.

The *Tribune* publishes extracts from the letters which were produced by Gyanchand, a witness yesterday in the Chief Court in the Amritsar Murder Case. In these letters which are said to be written by the deceased, the latter styles himself as "bas nainsad" or "the disappointed one" and says, "I have fully made up my mind and am quite ready. But I am greatly sorry for one thing and that is I know not where they would throw my body and my bones would not be thrown into the Ganges. You may write to the Rani Sahiba in Gurmukhi that Punditjee (meaning himself) was going to the next world for the sake of the Rani Sahiba."

LATER.

In to-day's proceedings in the Amritsar Murder Case, before the Chief Court, Mukundlal, an employee of the Kashmir State, was examined. He said that Kahanchand, the deceased, was working under him as an apprentice for several years at Mirpur. The deceased intended to take arsenic while there in consequence of a love affair. Pandit Kashiram of Mirpur, the next witness, said he was a teacher and Kahanchand the deceased was his pupil. One day Kahanchand took poison and was about to die but was saved by a hakim. The matter was reported to the police. The witnesses were cross-examined by Mr. Broadway who then argued the case for the Crown laying special stress on the discovery of the corpse inside the Rani's carriage and stated that the man was creating a scandal and the Rani wanted to get rid of him to avert a scandal. Counsel had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

THE APCAR INSOLVENCY.

Due to Depreciation in Jute.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

At the Insolvency Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Harrington an application was made for the final discharge of Alexander A. Apcar, an insolvent. It was submitted that the Official Assignee had altered the schedule by tranferring three items to the list of fully-secured credit which amounted to Rs.24,21,160. The Bank of Bengal and the National Bank were the chief creditors. The insolvent was a jute-broker and president of the Brokers' Association and was engaged in large mill transactions. He stood surety for Messrs. Sarkies and Co., on hundies. In this matter there was no question of rash trading. There was a shrinkage in jute resulting in the loss. The creditors, considering this, had not come to oppose the insolvency. The Official Assignee thought that this was a case which should be treated with leniency, as the liabilities of Mr. Apcar were incurred for his being a guarantee for others. His Lordship took time to consider his decision.

ALLEGED RAILWAY OUTRAGE.

A Poona Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 5.

Before Mr. Cross, the City Magistrate, to-day, Dhanjishaw Framjee, aged 25, acting Ticket Collector on the Poona Railway Station, was charged with outraging the modesty of a Hindu woman named Kushabai Hari Chaughule, aged 25. The woman, it is alleged, arrived in Poona at about 10 a. m. on 24th June, with her child aged three years, intending to proceed to Kalyan. As she had no ticket for the child, the accused, it is alleged, detained her and induced her to accompany him to an empty bungalow near the Railway Station and there he ravished her. He was arrested while he was escaping. The case is proceeding.

"HOUSE OF MYSTERY" CASE.

Arms Act Prosecution

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA JULY, 5.

The charges under the Arms Act in the 'House of Mystery'case against Annada Mohan Roy and others were resumed yesterday when evidence was given to the effect that Annada was formerly exempted under the Arms Act but the Government cancelled the exemption and further that the arms found in the tank at the "House of Mystery', had been in water between three and twelve months.

DEATH OF THE CHIEF OF SIRMOOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 5.

The news have been recived that H.H. Raja Sharendra Bikram Prokass Singh, the Chief of Sirmoor and Nahan, who was sailing at Mussoorie, died last night. Colonel Rolandson Clarke, I.M.S., was sent up from Lahore to attend him, but medical assistance was hardly of any avail. The Raja was highly popular in the Punjab where his untimely death will be deplored. He was some time a member of the Imperial Legislative Council during Lord Curzon's time. He will be succeeded by Prince Tika Amar Singh.

THE death occurred at Lucknow on Wednesday of Squadron Sergeant-Major Instructor Badcock of the Oudh Squadron, U. P. Horse. The deceased was given a military funeral.

FRONTIER OUTLAWS.

Amir's Order of Expulsion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 5.

It is stated that the local Afghan officials on the Indo-Afghan border seem to have carried out the orders of the Amir as to expelling outlaws or causing them to reside fifty miles from the frontier line. This has put a stop, for the moment, to any raids on a large scale into British territory, but the smaller fry among the desperadoes who have been denied an asylum in Afghanistan, occasionally give trouble. In Waziristan, some of the tribesmen have suddenly shown themselves hostile to the outlaws, and two of the latter were summarily killed about ten days ago.

THE MURDER OF MR. ASHE.

A Brahmin Cook Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TANJORE, JULY 5.

A Brahmin of Shencottah named Mahdeva Iyer employed as a cook in a hotel at Tanjore kept by Ganapathy Iyer, was under instructions from the officers of the Criminial Intelligence Department working at Tinnevelly in connection with the murder of Mr. Ashe, was arrested this afternoon and taken to Tinnevelly in charge of three constables of the Tanjore District Reserve Police. He says he arrived at Tanjore on the 16th May last and has been here ever since.

DOCUMENTS SEIZED IN BOMBAY.

In connection with the Tinnevelly murder, the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, on Tuesday, searched a room in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute quarters, which was occupied by a Madrassi student. They also searched a room at Parel, occupied by another native of the Madras Presidency. A number of documents were seized at both places, which will be forwarded to Tinnevelly. No arrests were made.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

League to be Formed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 5.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale is expected here from Calcutta, on the 22nd, and returns on the 24th. During the brief stay, he will take part in a public meeting to inaugurate an Elementary Education League which will shortly be formed in this city. He is also likely to address a public meeting on "The Present Situation."

MEETING OF DECCAN SABHA.

POONA JULY, 5.

At a meeting of the Deccan Sabha held in the city on Tuesday, for the purpose of discussing the provisions of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Compulsory Primary Education Bill, as also the Marriage Amendment Bill of Hon'ble Mr. Basu, two sub-committees were appointed to draft memorials and submit the same before the 12th instant. It was also decided to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants of the City and Cantonment on the latter date for the purpose of discussing the proposed memorials.

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

At the meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, this afternoon, the Commissioners considered the Government letter, asking the Corporation to express their opinion on Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill, The matter was referred to a small committee, consisting of the Chairman and seven Commissioners, to consider the Bill and submit a report to the Corporation within a fortnight. In appointing the committee several Commissioners opposed the proposal of imposing an Education cess.

SIMLA TO CALCUTTA WIRELESS.

Final Alteration being Carried Out.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 5.

With regard to the wireless installation at Jutogh, which will be the terminal station of the system from Calcutta to Simla *viz* Allahabad and Delhi, it is understood that some structural alterations have had to be made in the buildings as originally designed. These are now being carried out, and an interchange of messages from the plains should be possible within the next few weeks.

LATE FATHER GERPIER.

Forty Years' Mission Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 5.

Father Theodore A. Gerpier, of the Roman Catholic Mission, died after a protracted illness at the St. Martha's Hospital in Mysore this morning. He had been for nearly forty years in this country and had laboured among other parts of this Province at the settlement of Satihalli near Hassan, which was founded by the Abbe Dubois. An interesting episode in connection with his early career as a cleric in Paris, was that during the Commune he was sent out in the disguise of lay clothes by his Father Superior to spy for the Mother House and was stopped at the famous barricade and compelled to work for the Communists. He was a prolific writer in French and English, his "Hindu Examiner" in the latter language being a remarkable work. He was extremely austere in his piety, and during the past fifteen years had charge of the local seminary from which the native clergy of his mission have been largely recruited.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 5.

Sanction has been accorded to the repairs of several bridges on the Sakri-Jainagar branch of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, which were damaged by the extraordinary floods of 1910.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of one travelling and three stationary gas-store-holders required by the East Indian Railway for the Delhi Durbar.

Messrs. D. Darcy Smith, Traffic Inspector, and W. R. Bain, Superintendent in the Office of the Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, are appointed to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendents on that railway.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MILNE, Assay Master, Bombay, Mint, will retire shortly and will be succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd Jones from Calcutta. Major Bourke will then become Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, his place as Deputy Assay Master, Bombay, being taken by Captain Drake, I. M. S., at present Medical Officer in the 32nd Sikh Pioneers.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Calcutta Pageant Sub-Committee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

The following is the official report of the meeting of the Pageant Sub-Committee for the Bengal Royal Reception, held on Monday last. It was definitely decided, subject, of course, to the approval of Their Majesties and of the Government, that the reception should consist of the following items:—A ceremonial deputation, the pageant, fireworks and illuminations, a military torchlight tattoo and the entertainment of the school-children, in addition to which it is possible that a military tournament may be arranged later under the patronage of Their Excellencies, Lady Hardinge and Lady Creagh. It is hoped to arrange for all the foregoing entertainments, with the exception of the military tournament, to take place on the same day. It had been at one time also contemplated to arrange for the feeding of the poor on a large scale, under the management of the Reception Committee, but this part of the programme has now been deleted by arrangement with the Committee of the Indian Sangits Samaj, who undertook this work with conspicuous success on the occasion of Their Majesties' visit as Prince and Princess of Wales, and who have made all preparations for carrying it out again this year.

ITEMS AND DETAILS DISCUSSED.

With regard to the pageant, the items were discussed and details of each were assigned to small committees for elaboration. These items are the Murshidabad State procession, the Dacca Michil procession, the Dassera procession of King Vikramaditya and the war dances of the Oriya Pikes. Preliminary grants were also budgeted for each of those items. It was also decided to ask the Ruling Princes and Chiefs for co-operation in the way of the loan of retainers, elephants, camels and arms, and it was announced that in this connection Major Drummond, C. B., C. I. E., Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops, had consented, with the sanction of the Viceroy, to give the committee his valuable assistance.

The stage management of the pageant will be in the hands of Messrs. James Pain and Sons of London, who are sending out their manager. They will also supply the fireworks and, if further expert advice is required, it will probably be sought from Mr. Frank Lascelles. The actual site of the pageant on the Maidan cannot yet be fixed, pending the decision of the military authorities which is expected daily. A special feature of the programme, as in England, will be the entertainment of school children of whom it is hoped that at least 20,000 will be present. These arrangements, as also those for the fireworks and illuminations, and the erection of a Royal pavilion on the Maidan, etc., and tenders are to be called for separate sub-committees. Sub-scriptions were announced to the amount already being invited for the purpose of nearly two lakhs of rupees. The list is headed by the Maharaja of Darbhanga with a munificent contribution of Rs. 25,000, while the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, in addition to his subscription, is defraying a very large portion of the cost of the Murshidabad State procession and the Chief of Mourbhunj has promised to take responsibility for the war dances of the Oriya Pikes. It is estimated that to make the reception a complete and unique success a sum of four lakhs of rupees is required.

DELHI CORONATION MEDAL.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 5.

The Delhi Coronation Medal will have on its obverse the heads of the King and Queen crowned with an ornamental wreath surrounding them. It is an exact reproduction of the design used at Home. On the reverse will be a Persian inscription forming a chronogram and giving 1911 as the year of the ceremony. The word "Delhi" will also be used on the reverse as an indication of the place of celebration in India.

A certain number of officers from the Staff College, Quetta, will attend the manœuvres preceding the Delhi Durbar.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

Admission by Ticket Only.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JULY 5.

The Sessions Judge of Dacca, will deliver judgment in the Dacca Conspiracy Case on the 15th instant. The District Magistrate of Dacca, apprehending a great rush on the occasion, has issued the following notice:—"As it is expected that a number of persons wishing to hear the judgment in the Conspiracy Case, will exceed the number, for which accommodation will be available in Court, admission will be by ticket only. Pleaders who hold briefs for the defence will be given tickets on application. Lots will be drawn for the disposal of the tickets available amongst the other applicants."

As no tickets are required for Crown pleaders, the defence pleaders have decided not to attend the Court on that occasion.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

Opening Session Postponed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 5.

The first session of the Indian Institute of Science, which was to have opened here to-day, has had to be postponed to the 24th. inst., owing to the incompletness of the arrangements in regard to the water supply, in spite of Dr. Morris Travers' arduous labours. Mr. E. H. Watson, B. Sc., has been appointed Assistant Professor of Chemistry and has arrived to take up his duties. He was a student of University College, London, where he graduated, taking the B. Sc. degree, and was afterwards awarded the 1851 Exhibition scholarship for carrying out several important investigations under Sir William Ramsay and Sir J. J. Thomson in the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge.

The Institute will open with about thirty students from all parts of India, among whom there are a few Parsis and one Mahomedan, the rest being Hindus. Of the four departments of general and applied Chemistry, Electrical Technology and Organic Chemistry, all will be ready for work, except the last named, in regard to which the appointment of a professor is still under consideration. This matter and the appointment of a librarian are to be decided at a meeting of the Institute Council at an early date.

IT is understood that the gross profit of the Indian Bank, Ltd, Madras, for the half-year ending the 30th June amounted to Rs. 1,28,274-5-10. After allowing for the expenses on account of interest granted to depositors, establishment and other charges, amounting to Rs. 66,976-13-4, the net profit amounts to Rs. 61,297-8-6. Adding to this the balance of Rs. 2,624-4-5 from last year the total net profit is Rs. 63,921-12-11.

VIRGIL AND HORACE.

(BY PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.)

ALMOST of the same age and equally gifted, they were both friends. Their inspiration, however, was different, as was their moral character. They represent well enough between them, the revolution that was working in literature, and in the habits of the time of Augustus. The one embodies in him all that is honest, noble, lofty in the sentiments of old Rome. The other is much more a man of his epoch, an epicurean in morals, a sceptic in politics, a lover of pleasure only, of ease and of beautiful poetry. Then when the passions of youth are laid by age, he seeks in philosophy the calm and content of mind, as so many distinguished men under Tiberius and Nero did taking shelter in solitary meditations to shake off the sadness of that unnamed malady which was the plague of imperial Rome.

VIRGIL

was the son of a small farmer of Cisalpine Gaul, and was only given the right of the city when he was twenty-one. The other was the son of a freedman, in a straggling town and probably of Greek origin. Both were not Romans properly speaking, but were pleased with the new social status which gave them repose so favourable to the development of their talent. Two sentiments very strong in pure and noble souls prevented Virgil from regretting the past; his personal gratefulness to Augustus, and his admiration for the grandeur of Rome, the marvel of the world as he called it: "Rerum pulcherrima Roma." Augustus was his protector. He had insured him against the terrible consequences brought on by the Civil Wars to many an unfortunate. Besides Augustus was or appeared to be the peace-maker of the world. Virgil could well protest that his gratitude was due to no selfishness. All Rome owed it to him, who after so many centuries had closed the temple of Janus, to him who had brought peace, if not to the whole empire and for ever—to Italy at least and to the streets of Rome, where one saw in the days of Marius and ever since citizens slaughtering citizens. The grandeur of Rome which Virgil admires so much is not apart for him from that of Augustus' self. Just when the poet died B. C. 19) the Emperor was but 44, and at the height of his success and power in all the brilliance of his role as pacifier and legislator. It would have needed a clairvoyant to discern the morbid germs beneath such a brilliant exterior. That palace on the Palatine Hill, so glorious and calm in appearance was the play-ground of hidden intrigues, to put to death all the direct descendants of the Emperor, leaving to him the only choice of Tiberius for his successor whom he detested. Virgil assuredly foresaw nothing like this. However, when we see him fly the court so obstinately despite the kindness, the cajolries and the advances of his powerful protector, we are tempted to believe that this "God" as he calls him, appeared to him more amiable from far than near. The scandals of the imperial house, and the hypocritical comedy played by this reformer of morals were only sore wounds for his pure virginal soul. The universal degradation of character round this dreaded power simply shocked his upright heart, smitten with ideal heroism. This sadness which breaks through so many verses in Virgil is hardly compatible with a sustained enthusiasm. While expiring he wanted to burn his Æneid, the poem consecrated to the glorification of Augustus. Was this due to his scruples as a poet, because his work was not perfect, or was it the fear of having lavished too much laudation where little was merited? From what Augustus himself wrote to Horace one day, seeing he did not dedicate long enough verses to him, we suspect it is the latter. "Do you fear to dishonour yourself in the eyes of posterity, by showing that you are my friend?" These words throw a singular light on the secret thoughts of the

MASTER OF THE WORLD.

Augustus knew himself. He had no illusion as to his youthful crimes, his debaucheries, and the hypocrisies of ripe age. He justly feared the judgment of history. Nothing surprising that others should have had the same fear. Virgil when dying dreaded to tarnish his memory by the eulogies he had been prodigal of, and wanted to destroy the temple he had raised to his God. In this he was doing himself but little justice. He had not enough faith in his marvellous genius. His modesty did not suspect that being a protege himself, he in his turn was protecting his protector before posterity. The Emperor well knew what he was about when he forbade the friends of the poet from carrying out his last wishes. Of all the clever acts of his reign, this assuredly was the cleverest. Thanks to Virgil, the sinister souvenirs of Octavius, and those not less sinister of the husband of Livia, the father of Julia, have disappeared before the majestic eclat of Augustus. For long Augustus was seen through Virgil, and Montesquieu was the penetrating historical critic to really judge this pretended hero and benefactor of the world.

HORACE

was quite different. To begin with, he feared nothing so much as illusions. His device "Nil admirari" was not to set up a very high idea of anything. The first enthusiasm of his youth having failed him at Philippi, he soon turned to his true nature. A charming character, an amiable reveller uniquely anxious of ease, of pleasure, of art, of pretty verses, he accepts the kindness of Augustus, but oftener than Virgil he shuns his society, though the Emperor is prodigal of friendly terms, terms sometimes so strange that modern delicacy would not be able to reproduce them. No doubt Horace praises him, but it is the poet's return to his patron, but the tone of the praise is so embarrassed, and wanting in feeling that it is lifeless. The Odes wherein he sings Augustus are the feeblest. Even the exaggeration of the eulogies betrays the embarrassment of the man speaking against his belief, and is in striking contrast with the sincere and touching effusions which the Georgics offer us. Horace like Virgil associates himself with Augustus in his efforts to reform Roman morals. But how much more seriously Virgil takes them! To recall the Romans to the ancient religion, to revive in them the love of country, the taste of rural life, the labours which nourish humanity, the love of poverty which was the grandeur of Rome, Virgil is drawn to all these by his nature, himself so religious, so fond of the beauties of the country, so simple in his tastes and morals. Can Horace on the contrary, speak seriously of religion? In his Satires where he plays no part, he declares he is not one of those who believe that the gods busy themselves about men. A disciple of Epicurus, he is no more serious when preaching morality to help the decrees of Augustus. He speaks much of marriage, but is not married to begin with, and shows himself hardly disposed to respect the demands exacted by that state. He is a preacher without conviction, whose example belies his words. No doubt the sovereign reformer of morals is married, but his wife Livia is another's whom he has carried away while pregnant; and his daughter and grand-daughter no models of the purity of a home whence so many laws were decreed against adultery. Thus in his most beautiful moral Odes, there is no misunderstanding the affected tone of Horace. There are, it is true, admirable poetic developments where in Greek poets are imitated, but with an art similar to that of the Florentine goldsmiths of the Renaissance. It is not in his moral or religious odes however beautiful that Horace is to be sought. It is in his jocular odes that he shows himself the sincere, natural poet when he is inviting his friends to dinner, or exhorts them to enjoy life. It is also in his Satires where he jests with so much wit, and in his Epistles where he lays his soul bare with a perfect sincerity that he shows himself as he is, always a little sceptical, without illusion, without enthusiasm, but seriously occupied with knowing himself and regulating his life with a view to his approaching old age against which philosophy is the surest shelter. There lies his true conversion, the other is wholly forgotten. The question then in Horace's verses as in his thoughts is no longer one of religion or of politics. He is indifferent to them. To live as he likes without displeasing the master is his rule of conduct as of so many men of his days. He is thus the faithful representative of his time as Virgil is of ancient Rome.

OVID

is seen at the downward end of the incline on which Horace stands. He, too, speaks much of religion and of morals, but in away the least religious and the least moral. Above all he is solely a man of pleasure and of wit prostrating before his master and adoring the kicks he receives worthy already of being the subject of Tiberius. Virgil, Horace, Ovid, mark the three periods in the reign of Augustus. The first, seven years his elder and who died thirty-three years before him, saw but his youth, his successes and his glory. Horace who followed Virgil to the grave eleven years later saw in that society so flourishing in appearance the germs of dissolution, the degradation of character, the ruin of public spirit. Ovid much younger saw the sadness of the end of the reign. A witness of the scandals of the Imperial family, he was also their victim.

LATE MR. EDWARDS' FUNERAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, JULY 5,

Mr. T. C. Edwards, I.C.S., the late Collector of Agra, was buried last evening in St. Paul's Cemetery in the Civil Lines. The procession left the Collector's house at 6-45 p.m., and was about a mile long, all classes of the community being represented. The chief mourners were Messrs. Fernard, Commissioner of Agra; Calnan, Collector of Muttra; Lyle, Judge at Agra; Dacres, Joint Magistrate at Agra; the P. W. D. Settlement Officer, Dholepur; and Mr. Hamilton, an Assistant Magistrate at Agra. The service at the cemetery was most impressive. The coffin was surrounded with wreaths sent by friends and admirers. A team of Artillery horses brought the coffin on a gun-carriage. All the members of the Agra Tent Club, of which Mr. Edwards was a great supporter, were present. Many pathetic scenes occurred at the cemetery and along the route of procession where hundreds of townspeople had assembled to mourn the loss of this most popular officer.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, JULY 5.

The order of the Government on the working of the Government Cinchona Plantations has just been issued and shows that quinine cost Rs. 9-2 per pound to the manufacturers compared with Rs. 7-12-5 and the cost of production in the previous year. The price charged for quinine supplied was Rs. 8-8 to medical depots and Rs. 8 to Government institutions and municipal dispensaries.

ACCIDENT TO THE HON. RAGHUNATH RAO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 5.

Yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Rao met with an accident at the railway station of Budaloore, when he had gone to see the District Engineer of Tanjore in camp. The carriage, in which he was to return to Kumbakonam, was at the farthest end of the train, and, walking up to it, he placed his foot on the board, when the train started with a jerk, throwing him on to the platform and causing injuries to his temples and his knees, which bled profusely. At Tanjore, his wounds were dressed, and he continued his journey to Kumbakonam.

DIVER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

A flat belonging to the River Steam Navigation Company, with a cargo of rice on board, sank in the river near Jhalakati in the Barisal District and divers were employed to recover the bags of rice. A diver, named Kamiruddi, on Monday, got into a hole in the flat, but could not find his way out. His companions informed the steamer company, whose agent, with the assistance of students of the local national school, made a rent in the bedplate of the lower deck and succeeded in dragging out the diver alive.

RE-VACCINATION.

Question of Compulsion.

The following are extracts from a petition sent to H. E. Sir George Clarke on the subject of compulsory re-vaccination:—Regarding the question of compulsory re-vaccination that will shortly be considered at the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, we beg to draw your Excellency's attention to the fact that there is a strong feeling amongst the Indian public against vaccination and much stronger still against re-vaccination and that going to the extreme of compulsory re-vaccination will result in their exasperation and most probably be followed by a strong agitation against original vaccination itself. The public is already groaning under the imposition of compulsory vaccination. Such an imposition or affliction rather has been defended on the ground of public health. It has been asserted that thousands of children would without vaccination fall victims to the infection of small-pox and would, thereby, become a source of danger to the entire population of the town. That assertion has not been proved to the satisfaction of unbiassed logical minds, nor has it remained unchallenged. Many agree with Professor Alfred Russel Wallace in his contention that "The successive Vaccination Acts were passed by means of allegations which were wholly untrue." So much for vaccination. In the case of re-vaccination it is not possible even to make any statement whatever in its favour. It cannot be alleged that small-pox has been raging as an epidemic amongst persons who have been once vaccinated successfully. A second attack of small-pox is an exceptional occurrence and not a general rule by any means."

BOMBAY CIVIL COURTS ACT.

The text of a Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act of 1869 is published. The statement of objects and reasons says:—

The object of this amendment is to transfer certain miscellaneous proceedings from district to subordinate courts in order to give district judges more time for inspection and supervision. It is generally recognized that while the trial of civil suits and proceedings in subordinate courts is on the whole efficiently conducted, the working of the administrative machinery is unsatisfactory and the execution of decrees is attended with grave abuses. No improvement can be maintained without continuous supervision, which the amount of court work devolving upon district judges prevents them from exercising. The proposed amendment will afford a small measure of relief in this direction.

CIVILISATION OF GREECE.

Influence of Geographical Conditions.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Classical Association, the Reverend Father Larbouiette read, last evening, a paper, composed by Reverend Father Fett, who was unavoidably absent, on the "Influence of geographical conditions on the civilisation of Greece" in the hall of the St. Xavier's High School. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, Vice-President of the Society, presided.

The attendance was fairly large.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. B. CADELL.

Bombay, 6th July.

519. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is available for Class firing Parts I and II on Mondays and Tuesdays and Part III on Thursdays until further orders by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5 50 a.m.

Members intending to go out should notify Headquarters the day previous. Arms will be issued on the Range.

520. Enrolment—The undernamed having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company:—No 6246 Vol J LaFeronge.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

CORONATION MESSAGES.

Bombay Ladies and Parsis.

Mrs. Ratanbai Tribhowandas Varjeevandas, the President of the Bombay ladies' meeting held at the Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' High School, on the 22nd ultimo, has received the following letter from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor:—

Government House, Kirkee, 29th June, 1911.

Dear Madam,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of the message of congratulations and good wishes sent by the Guzarati Hindu Stri Mandal, Bombay, on the occasion of the Coronation of Their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress.

The message will be forwarded to the proper authority in London.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) C. C. WATSON,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

The following is a copy of a letter, dated 29th June, from Mr. C. C. Watson, Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, in reply to the message of congratulations and good wishes by the Parsi Community on the occasion of the Coronation of Their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress:—

Government House, Kirkee, June 29.

To The Trustees, Parsi Panchayat, Bombay.

Dear Sirs,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of the message of congratulations and good wishes sent by the Parsi Community of Bombay on the occasion of the Coronation of Their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress.

The message will be forwarded to the proper authority in London.—Yours, &c.,

C. C. WATSON,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

CONCERNING AURANGZEB'S DAUGHTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Marathi departmental sixth book is shortly to be revised. I, therefore, humbly bring to your notice lesson 33 "Sambhaji Maharajacha Shewat" in which on pages 82 and 83 a false allegation is made about the Emperor Aurangzeb's daughter. This false charge, I am confident, is laid upon her chastity without fear of God and not of humanity! The chastity of that pious and saint-like lady has been guaranteed by famous and authenticated historians both Mahomedan and European.

I had occasion to see Moulana Saheb, Professor of the Aligarh College (and the renowned friend of the famous historian Professor Moulvi Zakaulla Saheb) who has lately published a pamphlet dealing with the account of Aurangzeb and his daughter, in which he has proved that a false charge has been laid upon that historical pious lady in the Marathi departmental sixth book used as a text-book in the vernacular schools in the Bombay Presidency. While at the time of the last Urdu Conference held in Poona, under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Sharp, the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, I had occasion to attend a meeting which was convened to discuss historical points like these, and it was then resolved to bring this false charge to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, and to request him to remove this lesson from the book or at least the last three lines on page 83, lesson 33 Marathi sixth book. But I regret to find none of the Mahomedan professors of the leading colleges and moulvis of the famous Madressa in the presidency brought this fact to the notice of the Director. By retaining these lines, the feelings of the Mahomedan community is injured.

The Hon. Mr. Sharp, we believe, will kindly think over the matter and will lay the Mahomedan community under an eternal gratitude by ordering the removal of the three lines mentioned above; because, we hear that the departmental Marathi sixth book is shortly to be revised and this is the most opportune time for the Director to see that the three lines mentioned are removed from the lesson.—Yours etc.,

S. FAKHARUDDIN.

THE DECLARATION OF LONDON.

The Executive Committee of the Navy League in their report say they thought it right to await the expression of the views of the mercantile community on the Declaration of London, and their discussion by the highest authorities, before forming any definite opinion of their own.

They now incline to the opinion that it would be disadvantageous to the Empire, and particularly to the United Kingdom, that the Declaration of London should be ratified unless and until International agreement to prevent the conversion of merchant vessels into commerce destroyers on the high seas is attained.

They welcome the promise of His Majesty's Government that there shall be a full discussion in both Houses of Parliament before it is decided to recommend the ratification to His Majesty the King, but they hold strongly to the view that no action should be taken without the definite concurrence of the Governments of the Dominions beyond the seas.

In the matter of detail, the Committee have been particularly influenced by the following considerations: Firstly. That no confirmation of the existing principles of International Law, or definite agreement to alter those principles ought to be made in the present democratic age, except as a result of the matured decision of Parliament. Secondly. That the provisions of the Declaration seem to be so complicated that it would hardly be possible for naval officers to observe them, even with the best intentions, during a great naval war; whereas any unintentional neglect of them would lead to reflections on the good faith of Great Britain, and consequent animosity on the part of other nations. Thirdly. That since the British Empire owns approximately half the merchant shipping of the world, it would be reasonable that in the composition of any International Prize Court, Great Britain should be more largely represented than other Powers and that the self-governing Dominions should be included in the list of Sates entitled to furnish judges. Fourthly. That it seems undesirable to limit the efficient action of the Navy in time of war without more definite gains to the cause of International Agreement than those aimed at by the Declaration.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Devanha," July 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Devanha" with the English mails of the 23rd ultimo, which left at Aden at 10 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Ashcroft, Rev H and Mrs	Lambert, Mr T
Brandenburg, Mr H E	Middlemast, Mr E W
Hawke, Mr G H	

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Armour, Mr W T	Jackson, Mr W
Bradish, Capt F	Keiser, Mr C F
Browne, Capt G C	Kreiser, Mr J
Barnabas, Mr A	Macdonald, Mr A
Clarke, Capt G C	Minchin, Mr A
Dow, Mr A	Miller, Major A
Hasted, Mr and Mrs W A	Nevinson, Maj T
Haslett, Mr and Mrs E L	Scott, Mr A H
Hine, Mr W A	Wilson, Mr D
Husain, Mr S M	Whitty, Mr R F
Jones, Mr H L	Wilson, Mr D K

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Jacob, Mr H F D	Skinner, Mr S W

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Eidname, Mr M J	Harvey, Mr D

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Masazon Police Court, before Rao Bahadhur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector DeBurgh charged one Madan Narayen with possessing 1,311 grains of cocaine without a license. The accused was arrested on suspicion and the drug was found on him. He was fined Rs. 200 with the option of six weeks' hard labour.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Y. M. C. A. vs R. G. A.

Wednesday evening's fixture in the Harwood League on the Cooperage ground, Bombay, was between the Royal Garrison Artillery and the Young Men's Christian Association. The ground was in remarkably good condition after the heavy rain in the morning, and throughout the game the weather was fine although the attendance was not large.

The Gunners pressed at the start and after about five minutes' play McConaghy put in a ground shot, which Hildreth saved. The Y. M. C. A. now lost a chance, for although Phillips got away by himself, he finished a good run with a very feeble shot. The soldiers returned to the attack and for some time Hildreth was plied with shots which he saved creditably, especially a close-range one from McConaghy. Although the Artillery men were having much the better of the game their combination was somewhat ragged and they should have taken advantage of more than one chance in front of goal. Broadfoot once had a good chance of giving his side a point, but he finished up an individual run by shooting wide and a moment later, Hunt, with an open goal in front of him, put the ball over the cross-bar. At last, just on the call of half-time, Turner took a long shot from centre half which, being beautifully placed, completely baffled Hildreth: Score:

R.G.A. ..... 1 goal
Y.M.C.A. ..... nil

After crossing, the soldiers once more attacked and Hunt looked as if he were sure to score, but he lost control of the ball when tackled by Hildreth. For a time play lacked interest and then the Y. M. C. A. made some inrushes into their opponents' half, but without being able to equalise. The Gunners still had the better of the exchanges, but seemed unable to score when in front of goal, Hildreth saving all shots that came his way. At length Fleming got the ball nicely placed and put in a ground shot from the wing which found the net. The Artillery, forward line now played with better combination and good work was done on the left wing by Lieutenant Brooke and McConaghy, but they did not enhance their score, play being devoid of interest until the call of time. Score:—

R. G. A. ..... 2 goals.
Y. M. C. A. ..... nil.

R.G.A.:—Goal, Leary: backs, Green and Kenny; half-backs, Clark, Turner and Stewart; forwards, Fleming, Broadfoot, Hunt, McConaghy and Lieut. Brooke.

Y. M. C. A.:—Goal; Hildreth; backs, Robinson and Benson; halves, Parsons, Phillips and Mathalone; forwards, Clements, White, Cornfield, Cooper and Brown.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League:—

	P	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
R. Warwicks	5	5	0	0	23	1	10
R. G. A.	6	4	1	1	20	7	9
Byculla R. Institute	6	2	3	1	4	21	5
Bombay F. C.	4	2	2	0	7	8	4
Telegraphs	4	2	2	0	4	12	4
Bombay Gymkhana	5	1	3	1	13	9	3
B. V. A.	4	1	2	1	2	12	3
Y. M. C. A.	6	1	5	0	3	11	2

BOXING.

Tournament at Balliwalla's Theatre.

All Bombay lovers of sport congregated at Balliwalla's Theatre, Tardeo, on Wednesday night, to witness a series of boxing matches which went to make up an interesting programme. The auditorium was crowded and on the stage, where in the middle of which was a ring were present amongst others Col. Vaughan, Commanding the Warwickshire Regiment, Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, Mr. E. M. Proes, Executive Engineer and Mr. F. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C.I.D., Mr. McAlpine officiated as referee. The first event on the programme was a four-round feather-weight contest between Volunteers, Easdon and Durham. The former man looked in better form than his opponent and proved quicker on his feet. Throughout the fight Easdon forced the pace, putting in some telling blows on his opponent's face. By the last round Durham was looking the worse for wear and Easdon won easily on points. In the second item a light-weight contest of four rounds Private Atkins of the Royal Warwichshir Regiment met Vol. Garriock (B.V.R.) The soldier was superior to Garriock, and, although the latter put up a plucky fight, he was knocked out in the second round, after receiving heavy punishment. Another feather-weight event between Vol. Major (G.I.P.V.) and Private Moorcroft (R. Warwicks) was somewhat married by the constant clinching of Moorcroft. Moorcroft essayed to force the pace the first two-rounds, but received severe punishment from his opponent who looked quite fresh. In the last round, after Moorcroft had been cautioned for holding, he repeated the offence and Major was awarded the victory on a foul.

After an interval of ten minutes, one of the chief events of the evening, a middle-weight championship contest of fifteen rounds was fought between Sub-Inspector Melville (Bombay Mounted Police) and Lce-Cpl. Cranbrook (Royal Warwicks for the championship of Bombay. This proved a fine exhibition of boxing, both men fighting gamely. In the first round Melville lead out and knocked his opponent off his feet. During the first three rounds Melville, who attacked from the first, looked, fitter in the opening stages, but Cranbrook put in some effective blows, which drew blood and marked Melville's shoulders. In the second round Cranbrook was warned for hitting hard and later, in the fourth round the referee cautioned Meville for using an open glove. Cranbrook put in some good blows on his opponent's head and face in the fifth round, but Melville, who took his punishment with out losing freshness directed himself mainly to his opponent's body. From the sixth round the fight was fast and furious Melville forcing on the body. Cranbrooke countered well, but the constant punishment on his ribs told on him and, although he got in some effective head blows, he began to look distressed by the ninth round. Melville now followed up his attack strongly and at the end of the thirteenth round, the soldier, who looked dazed, took seven in the count before he rose. In the four teenth round Melville attacked with a view to ending the fight and, although twice knocked down, Cranbrook pluckily staggered to his feet, and it was only on the third time of falling that he was counted out, Melville winning a popular victory after a thoroughly sporting contest. An interlude was provided in a sparring match between Mr. Dorabjee and Seaman Roder which afforded much amusement. The light-weight contest of ten rounds between, Fred Wallace, ex-light weight champion of China, and Private Poole (R. Warwicks), proved somewhat disappointing, for, after the latter had knocked his opponent through the ropes almost immediately on starting he followed this up by knocking Poole out in the first round of the fight. A sparring match was given afterwards between Pte. Poole and Mr. Chapman in which both men gave an interesting exposition of the noble art. Col. Vaughan, Commanding the Royal Warwickshire Regt, presented the purses and after a cinematographic pantomime an interesting evening's sport was brought to a close.

MADRAS HOCKEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 5.

Two matches were played yesterday in the Madras Hockey Tournament, The Q. O. Sappers and Miners beat the Leicester "A" team by one goal to love and the match between the Leicesters "B" team and the Sharwood Foresters ended in a draw, both sides having scored two goals. Extra time was played, but to no advantage and the game will be played off again this evening.

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the continuance, until the 31st March, 1912, of the operations of the eradication of palm disease in the Districts of Kistna and Godavery.

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN THE ARMY.

Three Years' Results.

It is half a century since the first steps were taken towards the introduction into the Army of what are popularly known in this country as gymnastics. It was in the year 1861 that the late Major (afterwards General) Hammersley and twelve non-commissioned officers, drawn from different regiments, were sent to Oxford for a six months' course of instruction under Mr. Archibald Maclaren, the Superintendent of the Oxford University Gymnasium; while about the same time the various Army gymnasia in this country were built and equipped with apparatus on the Oxford model. The method of training which, until quite recently has been followed in them, is so well known as to require little or no description, says the "Times," its main features consisting of individual exercise on the horizontal and parallel bars, the vaulting-horse the trapeze, rings, ladders, and other similar apparatus. To these were added the series of exercises known as extension motions, performed without apparatus, and with the object of benefiting the arms and upper parts of the body. Although Maclaren himself doubtless realised the value of the physical training of the weak as well as of the strong, and the importance of a series of progressive exercises, it must be admitted that this system could in no way claim to have embodied these features. Its use rather led to a desire to perform on the various apparatus difficult tricks, which in time came to be looked upon as the aim and object of the training. So much was this the case that in England gymnastics grew to be connected in the popular mind only with the physically strong, and as unsuitable to the very men who most required development. Still, the system remained in official use in the Service for nearly thirty years: and it was not till 1889 that there was inserted in the new drill-book of that date a number of exercises arranged in series or practices entitled "Physical Drill with Arms and Physical Drill without Arms," suitable for employment on the drill-ground and for the training of large numbers. For this practical modification of the old system the Service was chiefly indebted to Col., now Sir, Malcolm Fox.

It was shortly after this date that this officer visited Sweden, and came back so much impressed with the system that he found in force there as to be filled with a desire to introduce its main features into this country.

The history of what is known as the Swedish system of gymnastics goes back to the end of the eighteenth century, when one Pehr Henrik Ling, at the moment in very indifferent health, went to Denmark to take lessons in fencing. The practice of the latter, combined with a course of exercises whose special value were at that time quite unrealised even by his instructor, caused such an improvement in his physical condition as to excite a desire for further investigation into its cause. Filled with the desire to benefit his countrymen, Ling for thirty years studied medicine, anatomy, hygiene, and subjects of a similar character, with the result that about 1814 there was opened at Stookholm, under the auspices of the Government, the Royal Central Gymnastic Institute with Ling as its first head. Ling himself died in 1839, but the principles which he inculcated have lasted to this day and, have spread not only over Sweden, but over practically all Europe. To the most superficial student of national character it will come as no surprise to learn that the innate conservatism of this country resisted their adoption until the last moment; and with the exception of the excellent work done by Mme. Bergman Osterberg, who privately introduced Ling's system in 1885, it cannot be really said to have obtained a footing till 1902, when, on the advice of Col. Fox, it was taken up by the Navy and at once gladly welcomed as furnishing a means of training which the abolition of masts and yards had caused to be greatly missed.

In 1904 the Board of Education issued a syllabus of training, sanctioning the use of the principles of the Swedish system in elementary schools, and in 1906 it was decided to introduce its principles into the Army. It will be readily understood that this introduction could not be regarded as the work of a single day, for, though the main principles could be accepted as correct, the application of detail had to be determined by a recognition of national requirements and traditions. Happily, there were to be found men ready and competent for the work which was entrusted to Col S. P. Rolt and Major C. Moore, respectively Inspector and Assistant Inspector of Army Gymnasia. To assist these officers the services of Lieut. Langkilde, of the 5th Danish Inf., were courteously placed by his Government for a year at the disposal of this country, while the Director-General of the Army Medical Service did much to assist the good work by readily deputing for the same period Lieut. A. C. Amy, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, on special duty at the Headquarters Gymnasium at Aldershot. As a result a manual of physical training was written and was issued in August 1908, in which the Swedish system has been adapted both to our national requirements and to the special needs of the Army; and its provisions have now been adopted in every garrison in the United Kingdom, while officers and non-commissioned officers of the Gymnastic Staff in India have after a training at Aldershot introduced it into that country.

Of the present system it may be said that its objects are the development in each individual recruit of such an amount of physical fitness as will enable him to march well, be agile, alert, and capable of using his wits, as opposed to the old training which too often resulted in the conversion of a few into "strong men" or acrobats; while its application is by the teaching of a variety of simple exercises arranged in a scientific manner, and directed towards the securing of a progressive development of the physique, with, at the same time, a quickening of the mental faculties.

With this end in view, the different exercises, of which there are a very large number, are arranged in what are termed tables; a table representing the amount of instruction that a class of at the most twenty could suitably receive in an hour. The arrangement of each is such that the different parts of the body are exercised consecutively, a series of tables being provided for the gradual and progressive development of a squad of recruits, an important Principle being that the hour work is divided into three parts in which the exercises are respectively termed introductory, general, and final. Of these the former are of an easy nature, and are taken from those which are designed for the purpose of ensuring good carriage and balance and of gradually tuning up the circulatory, respiratory, and nervous systems for the more energetic efforts required in the next category, which forms the real working part of the lesson. The final exercises consist of simple movements, during which the circulation and respiration calm down and the body regains its normal condition of rest.

These exercises have the advantage of requiring far less apparatus than did their predecessors, much of the work being done without any at all, and consequently being conveniently performed out of doors in suitable weather. But, although work on horizontal and parallel bars, rings, ladders, and etc., no longer finds a place in the curriculum, these familiar objects are still to be met with in military gymnasia as it is recognised that in the case of men of good physique there is no objection to their amusing themselves with them in their spare time should they desire to do so.

The object to be attained being the ultimate fitness of the body, and not the perfect performance of the exercise, only gradual progression is looked for; and instructors are forbidden to seek for perfection in any detail at the first time of asking. Stress is also laid on the fact that the men's powers should be taxed, but never overtaxed, while severe exercise must only be taken in its proper place in the table. No organs get sooner overtaxed than the heart and lungs; it is, therefore of the utmost importance that their training should be of a progressive nature; most important, also, is the recognition of the fact that there is no analogy between physical training and learning drill. The latter can, if there is necessity for it, be hurried, but not so the former, the effect of which is not so immediately apparent to the eye, but is one that is built into the system. It is now fairly generally realised that the disease known as "soldier's heart" is not due to any particular exercise, but to the effects of hustle and hurry; and it may be added that in Sweden it is practically unknown. In dealing with recruits it has also to be remembered that the degree of work done in other branches of training must be taken into consideration with that in the gymnasium; regulation is as necessary for the one as for the other.

According to present regulations, the infantry recruits is supposed during his three months at the depot to make sixty attendances at the gymnasium. On joining his home battalion he is, or should be further exercised by means of fifty more attendances thus receiving a total of 110 hours of instruction in physical training, of which the main object is to make the raw material healthy, sound and fit for regimental officers to work on and able to undergo the tests of endurance which a soldier is necessarily called upon to perfom. That the new system has been singularly successful in attaining this result has been amply demonstrated at the Army manœuvres of the last two years, when the marching and endurance of the British infantry have excited general admiration.

MUTINY ON THE HIGH SEAS.

A Desperate Chinese Crew.

When the steamer "Skerries," bound from New York to Melbourne, was sighted from Rottnest on Saturday afternoon, June 17, some speculation was indulged in as to the reason of her altogether unexpected visit to Fremantle. The story, as unfolded by Captain Berks and his officers, is a most sensational one, and both engineers and officers are fully determined never again to sign on a vessel carrying a Chinese crew. The crew, they explained, comprised 26 hands, but nothing of a very serious nature was manifest in their demeanour until the vessel had left New York. From this stage more or less serious acts of insubordination were frequently reported by the officers and engineers. Fully conversant with the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, and the measure of protection it affords to seamen, the Chinese know that the most an officer can do is to log him, and this apparently troubles his conscious but little. On one occasion one of the quartermasters, half-dazed from the effects of opium, was noticed to be steering a most erratic course by one of the officers. The latter remonstrated with the man, who thereupon spat at the officer. Such acts as these were almost of daily occurrence in the stoke-hole and engine-room, and after leaving Durban the attitude of the firemen became so threatening that the engineers were unable to exercise any control over them. Orders were wilfully disobeyed, coal was wasted, and it was quickly realised that the Chinese were determined to provoke an open outbreak. It only wanted one of the officers to strike one of them, and immediately there would have been mutiny. The officers and engineers were as fully resolved not to afford them any justification for a downright refusal of duty, as the vessel would then have been absolutely helpless.

Ultimately, some of the firemen assaulted the third engineer whilst they also threatened to kill the chief engineer. Matters had now reached such a serious stage, that the engineers and officers discussed with Captain Berks the advisability of putting to the nearest port. The man, they said, were wasting the coal, and they would probably not have sufficient to carry them to Australia. After consultatation the Captain decided to put back to Mauritius, then 820 miles distant. From that time the engineers deemed it unsafe to enter the stokehold, and for their mutual protection they decided to keep six-hourly watches instead of four in order that two would always be on watch together. They were, they state, not altogether unmindful of the outrage which was committed on a British steamer near Singapore about two years ago. On that occasion one of the engineers struck a Chinese for insubordination, whereupon the other firemen immediately killed him, afterwards throwing his body into the furnace.

The vessel's head was turned towards Mauritius on May 21, and until their arrival three or four days later, Captain Berks had a most anxious time, remaining without sleep the whole period. A most careful watch was kept over the movements of the Chinese, and the strictest secrecy was observed as to their destination. This precaution, in the light of what was subsequently ascertained, was probably the means of their deliverance. Having 42,000 cases of naphtha and benzine under his hatches, Captain Berks was fearful that the Chinese might contemplate some desperate act, and great was the relief of the officers when the island loomed up under the cover of night. The Chinese were palpably taken by surprise when they saw the island, and one of them subsequently confessed to the police in Mauritius that Captain Berks had got to "windward of them." They had anticipated that the "Skerries" was putting back to Durban, which they had calculated would take her about eight days. On the day prior to her arrival they had intended to "make trouble" but what the exact nature of the trouble was to be can only be surmised. Knowing that they were then near land, the officers are under the impression that the Chinese first intended open mutiny, afterwards seizing the boats and perhaps setting fire to the inflammable cargo in the holds. That they contemplated something very desperate was revealed subsequently. Whilst searching the men's quarters all kinds of skilfully inprovised weapons were discovered. Pieces of bar iron had been sharpened to resemble spears, whilst a dagger was discovered which had been made out of an old file. The latter had two razor-like edges, and looked a very ugly weapon indeed. Nor was this all. In the steward's room they discovered a revolver and 50 cartridges, and it is probable that other members of the crew had been similarly armed. All these discoveries pointed to some very sinister design on the part of the Chinese. Fortunately, for the safety of the vessel and the Europeans on board, their plans were thwarted by the Captain putting back to Mauritius instead, as the Chinese anticipated to Durban, and thus arriving in port two days at least before they were prepared to carry their scheme whatever it was into operation. At Mauritius the whole Chinese crew of 26 were paid off, and in their place a number of Creoles were engaged.

STATEMENT BY CAPTAIN BERKS.

"It's been the most trying time of my career," said Captain Berks. "Knowing how utterly regardless of human life is the type of Chinese one finds in stokeholds, we were in constant fear that they would set fire to the ship when they knew we were getting towards land. No," he said, most emphatically, "the Chinese is not by any means so amenable to discipline as is commonly supposed. Some years ago one never had any trouble with Chinese, but nowadays things are quite the reverse. When the Chinaman signed on at a Chinese port at £1 a month he was always found a good worker. If he should prove insubordinate in any way you could have him punished when you get back to China. But in the course of time the Chinese began to desert at home ports, and then signing on at wages three and four times the amount he had previously been paid. Gradually he came into competition with the British sailor owing to his reputation for sobriety and steadiness. Latterly, however, they have become very troublesome. They know exactly how far they can go under the regulations, and exactly how far a master or officer can go. Look at the men we had. They knew that an officer dare not strike them, and what did they care if you logged and fined them. 'Velly well,' they say, 'You can log me. I no care. If you give me bad discharge I tear it up and easy get another ship.' They know well enough that masters will sign them on without asking to see their discharges. I have had four years' experience with Chinese crews, but the last lot was the worst I have ever had. The men all along were endeavouring to get one of the officers to strike one of them. They complained of the quality of the coal, and that there was not enough wind from the fan in the stoke-hold, but these were only imaginary grievances. Although we were only 11 to their 26 we could have overpowered them, but what would have been the use in that? We should then have had no one to work the ship. They know full well that there is no law to maintain discipline in the British merchant service. A lot has been said about the British sailors' drinking habits, but very little is mentioned about the opium habits of the Chinese. On one occasion one of our quartermasters came to the wheel half asleep after indulging in the drug, and when an officer spoke to him about it the man turned round and spat at him."

Some figures that have recently been published, show what a splendid customer for tea India has in Russia. In 1901-11 the exports from Calcutta rose by nearly 15,000,000 lbs. in quantity and by about Rs. 73,00,000 in value. This was an increase of 144 per cent; and though this extraordinary rate of progress may not continue, it is certain, says the "Pioneer," that Russia will take more and more tea every year. The direct shipments from Calcutta to Vladivostock are the feature of the trade, the service of steamers having been greatly improved of late years.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, &c., sell it.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 5.

The improvement in the pressure conditions over India and the neighbouring seas is progressing slowly and the rainfall has increased on the Malabar Coast. There has been a decrease in rain in the Deccan but no important change over the rest of the country.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui, three inches; Tavoy, two; Rangoon, four; Lashio and Myitkyina, one and a half; Cheerapunji, ten; Darjeeling, four; Bogra, Jalpaiguri, Ratnagiri and Cochin, one and a half.

The forecast shows an increase in rainfall in the southern half of the Peninsula but no change elsewhere.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED AT SIMLA.

Simla, July 5.

A shock of some violence, recorded in Simla yesterday at nineteen hours, five minutes from a distance of about three hundred miles, was felt at Skardu and Dera Ismail Khan. Further slight shocks were recorded to-day at one hour, seven minutes and seven hours, forty six minutes, respectively, the latter from a distance of about fourteen hundred miles.

Lahore, July 5.

A shock of earthquake was experienced at Srinagar at six yesterday afternoon.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Mapia-Byculla nada In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	11·29	11·23	12·04	10·87
Wednesday, 5th July	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Total	11·29	11·23	12·04	10·87
Same date last year	29·03	26·55	25·90	25·24

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., GUMBALLA HILL,

July 5,

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg Total 1910.
Gumballa Hill ...	In. cts. 0·35	In. cts. 11·17	In. cts. 28·77	In cts. 23·1

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer "Moshtari," which arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius via Karachi, reports having encountered strong monsoon and sea, and fair weather from Karachi.

Appended in Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 4th July to date.
Bushire (4th)	111·8	84 5	...	0·00
Jask	95·8	82·8	...	0·00
Muskat (4th)	90·3	85·6	...	0·00
Multan	103·8	82·5	...	1·55
Rawalpindi	99·4	72·4	...	2·77
Lahore	106·9	83·7	...	2·10
Sirsa	103·8	84·0	...	2·20
Ambala	107·5	83·9	...	4·18
Delhi	106·5	...	...	3·89
Agra	108·0	83·0	...	0·91
Mainpuri	109·3	83·6	...	2·48
Jhansi	107·0	80·0	...	2·32
Cawnpore	109·2	83·4	...	0·05
Allahabad	107·6	87·5	...	2·25
Jacobabad	109·1	86·8	...	0·05
Karachi	89·0	81·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	99·4	85·2	...	1·95
Jaipur	103·2	81·1	...	4·65
Kotah	104·7	89·6	...	2·48
Bhuj	96·5	77 0	...	1·82
Dwarka	88·3	82·2	...	0·74
Veraval	87 1	80·8	...	2·75
Rajkot	93·1	75·5	...	2·12
Bhavnagar Para	98·1	81·5	...	3·00
Surat	93·6	81·1	...	5·58
Ahmedabad	98·6	78·7	...	5·21
Deesa	101·3	79·9	...	2·74
Neemuch	98·9	80·2	...	5·92
Indore	94·1	78·1	...	4·13
Jubbulpore	97·3	79 3	0·07	6·07
Saugor	96·6	77·6	...	9·18
Hoshangabad	101·1	79·4	0·04	3·96
Khandwa	97 7	80·6	...	2·53
Akola	91·2	76·6	...	4·69
Amroti	89·3	75·3	...	6·69
Nagpur	91·6	75·3	0·05	16·03
Chanda	92·5	76·5	0·30	10·12
Raipur	94·7	77·6	...	15·51
Bombay	86·3	78·6	0·32	11·63
Ratnagiri	86·8	74·4	1·28	23·17
Mormugao	83·0	78·7	0·75	27·39
Karwar	83·3	74

BY THE WAY.

C. READE AND MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

Magdalen College, Oxford, which has just accepted from Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, a bronze bust, executed by himself, of his old friend Charles Reade, never had a more loyal alumnus than "the greatest master of a narrative since Scott." It may be remembered that the dedication of "Never Too Late to Mend" is to "The President, Fellows and Demies of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, by a grateful son of that ancient, learned and most charitable house." As the novelist was a Fellow of Magdalen in days, when Waynflete's wealthy foundation urgently needed reform, some wicked cynics saw in the dedication a subtle irony which the author never intended. The bust has been placed in Reade's old rooms, which of recent years, have been transformed into the Classical Library.

THE BICENTENARY OF ASCOT.

Ascot Week brought this year the bicentenary of the Royal Meeting, for it was during the spring of 1711, that Queen Anne riding across Ascot Common thought the spot very suitable for a horse-race, and had the course laid out for the first fixture, held in the following August. George I. was a Teuton who liked nothing English, except our oysters, and he proved a poor patron of the Turf. After this temporary eclipse, Ascot rose again into Royal favour under that Duke of Cumberland who is variously styled the "Hero," or the "Butcher" of Culloden. Since then Royal Ascot has continuously remained the most important meeting of the year.

THE LATE JUDGE BACON.

The late Judge Bacon's opinion of interpreters was pithy, and founded on a long experience. He called them people who translate a language they do not understand into one they know less." A solicitor once said to him in the course of a case, "The plaintiff's wife is an accomplished horsewoman, and is no ordinary wife." "Ordinary wife!" ejaculated his honour; "perhaps not, but she is his only wife." He had, moreover, a high opinion of women's qualifications. A lady litigant once said in court, "I am afraid I have been unbusinesslike in this matter." "Do not do yourself such an injustice," replied Judge Bacon; "no woman is unbusinesslike"—and he had had over a half century's experience.

THE PRINCESS AND THE SERVANT.

We have already quoted from Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke's "Life" of Queen Mary. Here is another quotation—the testimony of an old servant as to the kindness of the Princess and her mother: "When a tea was given to the people after Prince Edward was born, the Duchess of Teck came down to the field and seeing me, said: "Oh, here's Mother Anne," and came up and shook hands with me, and made so much of me that all around were quite jealous. Ah she was good. And she didn't forget me at Princess May's wedding, but sent me some wedding cake, and Prince Alexander brought it down to me himself coming to my cottage back here in the lane. They were all brought up to be so kind. Once when I was out in the stable-yard cleaning, Princess May opened the school-room window and threw me out a scarlet petticoat, saying, "There, Mother Anne, is a petticoat for you. I made it all with my own hands." When the Duke of Teck lay ill, the Duchess of York, as she then was, had a large part to play in the administration of her mother's affairs, and we are told that she showed "remarkable tact and much business capacity—attributes that again came to the front in winding up her father's estate, a duty she performed entirely by herself as her brothers were on active service at the time."

THE QUEEN AS MOTHER.

The Queen's devotion to her children is seen in many ways. "They are under her constant care . . . From earliest years she taught them to say their prayers and to commend themselves and their relations to the divine keeping. Long before regular lessons were begun, she instilled into their young minds, the rudiments of moral conduct and how to bear themselves in the presence of their elders, laying stress on obedience and unselfishness. . . . Equally diligent was the Queen in preparing and training her children minds, so that they might the more easily understand the value of knowledge." Her Majesty herself follows events closely; and reads her newspapers regularly. She has "a comprehensive knowledge of English literature," and she takes a great interest in social questions.

MADERO.

Who is Madero, the leader of the Mexican insurgents, who has ousted President Diaz and taken his place? Francisco Madero is a Mexican of Spanish blood on the sunny side of forty. At college he was a typically flippant undergraduate, but when (so it is said) he became interested in spiritualism his whole life changed, and he began to live in earnest. Since his marriage, ten years ago, he has become a close student of economics and politics and religion. He studied law in the United States, but practised in Mexico at the same time raising cotton with some capital furnished by his father. In a few years he had made half a million dollars. On his own estates he is known as a philanthropist, undertaking the education of all the orphans in his villages. So well has he spent his money that he is now well-nigh penniless.

AS INSURGENT.

It was four years ago that he began to take an active interest in the government of his native State in the North of Mexico. He ran as candidate for the Presidency against Diaz, and we are told that when he became too popular he was arrested and put in goal. This was in 1910. No sooner was he out of prison than he issued a proclamation calling the people of Mexico to arms. He then escaped to St. Antonio, in Texas, disguised as a labourer, for a price of 10,000dols. was placed on his head. He remained in the United States until February last, when he joined the revolutionary forces, and from that moment his career is well known. In his campaign he was supported by General Ben Viljoen, a veteran of the Boer war, who proved of great assistance to him. Madero does not look his part, being a small man of about 5ft. 3in. in height, with a Vandyck beard and small hands. He dresses neatly and quietly. He is a vegetarian, and still a spiritualist.

ENORMOUS.

It is safe to say, a contemporary goes on to remark, that in a five hours' engagement each fleet would use from fifteen millions to twenty million dollars' worth of ammunition, or a total, perhaps, of thirty-five millions. This, of course, does not take into account the cost of the damage inflicted on the fleets. A modern Dreadnought, with all its fittings, costs between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 dollars, and half a dozen well—placed shots might sink it. Altogether the cost of a naval battle would be enormous. We are very glad to hear it, and we hope that the article in the "Call" will convince American Jingoes, if there are any, that, apart from the loss of human life, war under modern conditions would soon spell bankruptcy even for a rich nation.

GOLD IN THE CHIMNEY.

"Canada" tells a curious story from Cochrane, Northern Ontario. Some time ago, a plumber, named Earle, was engaged in taking down the chimney of the Cochrane Hotel, which was burnt out in the fire which practically destroyed half the settlement. He noticed a shining speck of metal in the mortar. This shining speck he took to a prospector friend, who pronounced it gold. The sand used in making the mortar had been obtained at a spot not far distant, where gravel had been dug for railway grading. The news of Earle's discovery caused a great exodus of the population of Cochrane. Headed by the Mayor, Mr. McManus, the townspeople went out, "en bloc" to the gravel-pit, and before many minutes had elapsed after their arrival, the whole of that pit and the surrounding country was staked with claims. Who shall say that Canada is not the "Land of Opportunities"?

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well, as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 3, Forringdon Road London England.

THE TWO SERVICES.

GUNS IN SUBMARINES.

The long-contemplated proposal to equip submarines with guns will take practical effect on the first two boats of "E" class, for which provision was made in the 1910-11 Estimates. Prudence demands that the number and calibre of the guns shall not be disclosed for the present, but it is no longer a Whitehall secret that the 800-ton boats will carry an armament for use above as well as under water. Not only will the "E" class thus have a great potential superiority over all preceding types in our own and foreign navies, but their radius of action, speed, and torpedo equipment will be much greater. The assembly at Spithead for the review will include two boats of each of the four classes, "A" to "D," but as it would be like searching for the proverbial needle in a haystack to pick them out among so many large and small craft, it is understood that means will be found for bringing the development—and incidentally the evolutionary capabilities—of the submarine to the special notice of His Majesty and the distinguished visitors. The comparison between the 150-ton boats of the "A" class when submerged and the 600-ton "D" class will compel attention, and the mind will be able to carry the comparison to the farther stage which will be reached in the "E" class of nearly 800 tons submerged displacement on an extreme length of 176ft., as against the 100ft. of the "A" boats, which, although they have not yet reached their teens—the first was laid down in 1902—are already in an obsolescent stage.

THIS WEEK'S MOBILISATION.

Smoothness and celerity, the result of well-organised activity, characterised the mobilisation of the Third Division ships in the Home Fleet. Contrary to what has been generally stated, the vessels have not had their crews completed to war strength, but have merely been placed on a footing for what is officially designated "peace manœuvres," between which and war strength there is a graduated scale in the manning and storing complements. The system, however, is the same and the object lesson furnished on recently of the facility with which it is possible under the present drafting and transport arrangments to complete ships to seagoing strength for about a month's mobilisation, is a foretaste of what might confidently be expected should occasion arise for placing the partially-manned division of the Home Fleet on an equal footing with the two senior divisions, which are permanently maintained in an instantly ready state to "speak with an enemy at the gate."

EXTENDED CRUISES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The Mediterranean Battle Fleet and Cruiser Squadron were at Malta and Alexandria respectively for the Coronation festivities. Two days after the celebration, Admiral Sir Edmund Poe left Malta with all available battleships for a three months' cruise returning to headquarters early in October. The Cruiser Squadron was absent from Malta till August 2nd, and after completing with coal and provisions as expeditiously as possible, it left for a further cruise proceeding first to Gibraltar, which the vessels are using as a base while engaged in war exercises. Practically, therefore, Malta will be denuded of warship for three months, during which period the cruising area will extend to all parts of the Mediterranean littoral.

THE ALL-BIG-GUN PRINCIPLE.

It is curious to note that although other first-class naval Powers hastened to copy our "Dreadnought" lead in increasing the tonnage of their capital ships, yet they were not all in such a hurry to adopt the all-big-gun principle initiated by us in that warship. Recently the Japanese had added the new first-class battleship "Aki" to their fleet, a vessel, by the way, that it took them close on five years to prepare for the pennant, as she was laid down at the Imperial Yard at Kure as far back as March, 1905. Perhaps the "Aki" may almost be considered a pre-"Dreadnought," as she was probably designed before our, name ship. In any case she carries only four 12in. guns; but these are backed by twelve 10in. pieces which are mounted on the broadsides in twin-gun-turrets. These 10in. guns are carried from 23 to 25 feet above the normal water line, and so have a very good command. On the gun deck below them are twelve 6in. guns, as a secondary armament. The "Aki" suffers from two handicaps in bringing her whole armament into play, since six of her 10in. guns are always shut out from use on the opposite broadside by funnels and superstructure, turrets, &c., while her 6in. guns are too near to the water-line to be used in the bad weather. The latest battleship ordered for Japan in this country is to carry a primary armament of all-big guns, and will approximate more closely to our "Dreadnought" type. The French "Dreadnoughts" which are now joining the first-line fleet ships of the "Danton" class are not all-big-gun ships; as although they displace about 18,000 tons, they only carry four 12in. guns backed by twelve 9.4in. weapons for their main armaments. There are six of these ships which will, as they are completed during the next few months, be drafted into the Mediterranean Fleet and form the first sea fighting line of our neighbours across the Channel.

LARGER AUXILIARY CRUISERS.

No sooner are both the "Titanic" and "Olympic" in the water, and preparing for their first trip across the Atlantic for the White Star Line, than the Cunard directors, not to be outdone either by their British rivals or the 50,000 ton steamers building in Germany for the Atlantic trade, give Messrs. John Brown, shipbuilders, on the Clydebank, Glasgow an order for a passenger and cargo liner, which will once more give the British the lead in the displacement of mercantile steamers. The name of the new Cunarder is to be the "Aquitania" and although her exact tonnage has not yet been made public, indications, in the provision of material, &c., plainly show that it will be in the region of 50,000 tons, and may be more. The displacement of the latest and largest ships of the White Star Line, the "Titanic" and her mammoth sister, is 45,000 tons, which make them the largest ship afloat at present. These marine monsters have their interest for naval men as well as for merchant seamen, since they will undoubtedly all be turned into armed merchantmen in time of war, as auxiliary cruizers for the fighting fleet, should necessity arise; and their vast food or troop carrying capacity is a national asset of no little value. Armaments of 6in. calibre are always kept ready by the Admiralty, to be placed on board such ships at short notice, and could, if necessary, be taken to sea in the capacious holds, to be fitted in place abroad, for even at sea, if proper mechanics were taken for the purpose of being set to work by a wireless message from the Government at home, when it was considered the moment had arrived to take such action. It is a pity that guns as large as 7.5in. are not available for these latest ships, which could easily be built with gun positions strong enough to carry them. The matter is worth consideration now that the 7.5in. gun has been more or less cast from the armaments of our later capital ships, and some of these guns will therefore become available for other purpose.

KING'S VISIT TO ALDERSHOT.

The King, during his visit to Aldershot, was careful not in any way to disturb the routine of field training, but His Majesty saw all that was to be seen in the open, and devoted much attention to details, all of which he had carefully explained to him. The improvements in the Royal Pavilion were fully approved, but even yet the accommodation is limited, and need is felt of a larger and more convenient Royal residence. The King's presence in camp was taken advantage of for the giving of a number of small dinner parties to the General Staff and other officers, with most of whom His Majesty conversed freely.

LORD KITCHENER'S DIRECTORSHIP.

The acceptance by Lord Kitchener of a directorship of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company says the "World" in mail week, has naturally occasioned surprise and disappointment. It does not bear out the statements which have been published that he is shortly to be provided with employment at the War Office, for it has been pretty clearly indicated in Parliament more than once that no official actually responsible for the conduct of public business shall be allowed to sit on the Board of any company. It is a cruel reflection certainly, on our political methods that a soldier of Lord Kitchener's world-wide fame and great distinction should have to accept a railway directorship, when there is so much for him to do at the Headquarters of the Army.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL C & B CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

TABLE DELICACIES.

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PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR, . . . SALAD OIL. . . . .

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THE CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS.

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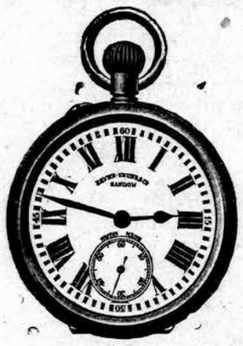

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CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS.

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail. I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraph.

8th September, 1909.

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